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BASLE

AND

ENVIRONS



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Omnibus of the Hotel are always in attendance
at the railway stations. — Lift.

The Hotel of „Three Kings“ was entirely rebuilt
1843, and is one of the oldest in Europe; already in 1026
a. a. a conference was held here between the Emperor
Conrad II, his son Henri III and Rudolphe III, the last
king of Bourgogne, in which the latter gave up his king-
dom to Henry. It is from this historical act that the
hotel took its name.

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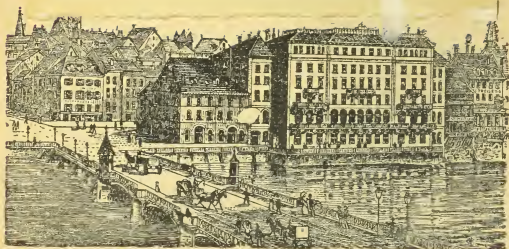
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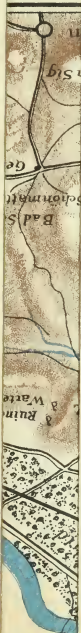
Largest first class family Hotel at Basle, in the finest situation on the Banks of the Rhine, near the Cathedral, Museum, the Town-Hall and the General Post- and Telegraph Office.

Hot and cold baths in the Hotel.

Omnibus of the Hotel are always in attendance at the railway stations. — Lift.

The Hotel of „Three Kings“ was entirely rebuilt 1843, and is one of the oldest in Europe ; already in 1026 a. a. a conference was held here between the Emperor Conrad II, his son Henri III and Rudolphe III, the last king of Bourgogne, in which the latter gave up his kingdom to Henry. It is from this historical act that the hotel took its name.

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MAP OF THE TOWN OF BASLE.

HOTELS:

A	Schrieder	C 2
B	Kraft	C 3
C	Three Kings	C 4
D	Bellevue	C 4
E	Stork	C 4
F	Central (Wildmann)	D 4
G	Metropole	D 4
H	Falcon	E 5
J	Euler	E 5
K	Jura	E 5
L	Hofer	E 5
M	National	E 5
N	Victoria	E 5
O	St. Gotthard & Terminus	E 5
P	De la Gare	F 5

CHURCHES

Reformed evangelic:

Cathedral	D 4
St. Leonard	D 4
St. Peter	C 4
St. Alban	E 3
St. Elisabeth	D 4
St. Martin	C 4
St. Theodor	D 3
St. Matthew	B 2
French Church	C 5

Old Catholic:

Preachers Church	B 4
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Roman Catholic:

St. Clara, Klein Basle	C 3
St. Mary's Church	D 5

For Israelites:

Synagogue	C 5
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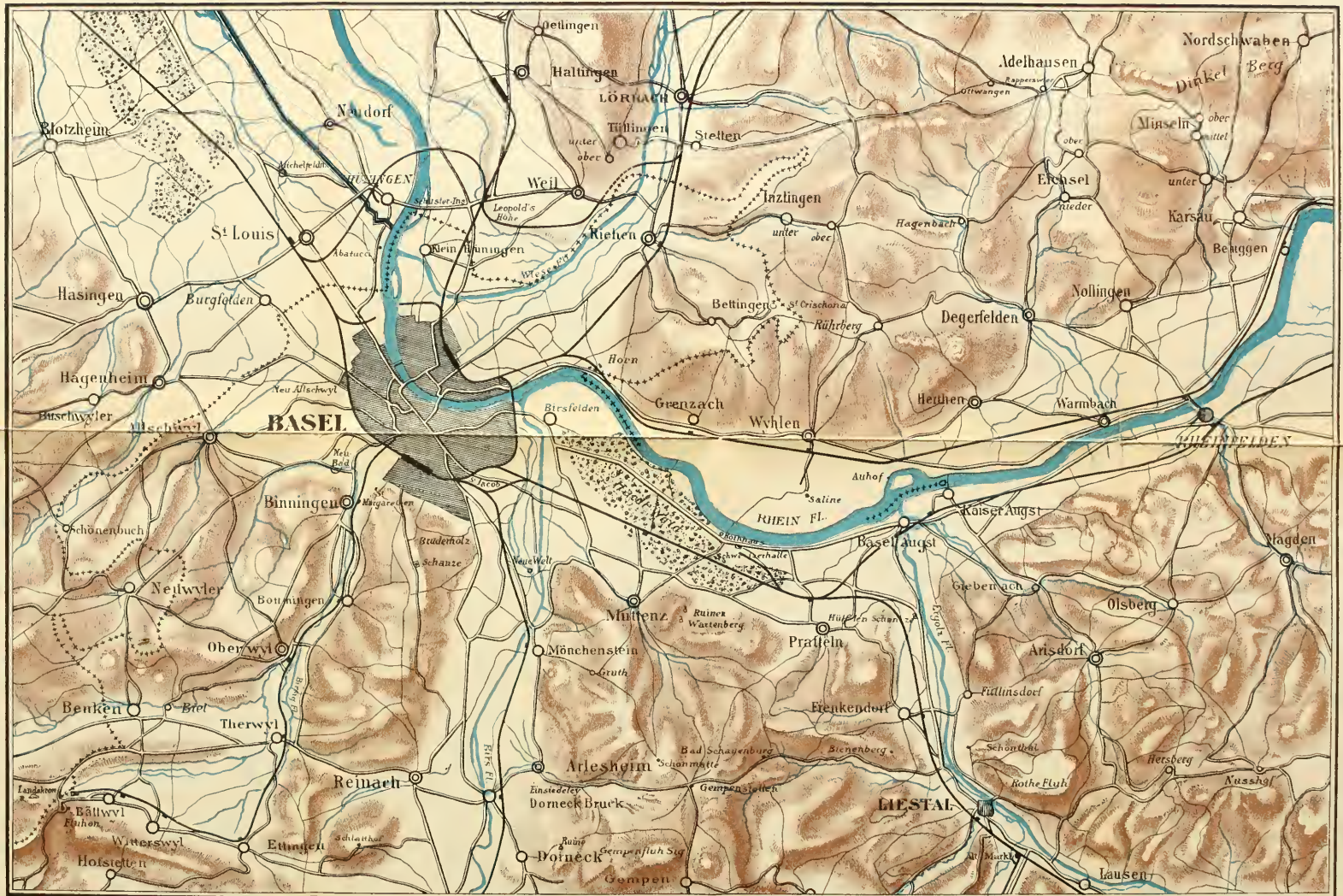
PUBLIC BUILDINGS and INSTITUTIONS:

Town Hall	C 4
Court of Justice	D 4
Town Gymnastic Hall	D 4
Lohnhof (Chief Police Office)	D 4
University	C 4
Public Library	B 5
Vesalianum (anat. Museum)	C 5
Bernoullianum Observatory	B 5
Hopital	B 4
" for women	B 4
" for children	D 2 3
House of correction	B 4
Historical Museum	D 4
New Lunatic Asylum	A 5
Arsenal	C 4
Casern or Barracks	B 3
Orphan Asylum	D 3
Polytechnical Institute	C 5
Stifthouse Reading Society	D 4
Museum	D 4
Tradeshall (Schiffände)	C 4
Hall of Arts (Kunsthalle)	D 4
Casino	D 4
Music Hall	D 4
Theater	D 4
Schützenhaus	C 6
Zoological Garden	D 6
Botanic Garden	E 4
Erlenpark	A 1
St. James Monument	F 4
The Spalen Town gate	C 5
Gate of St. Alban	E 3
Mission Hall	B 5
Swimming bath f. gentlemen	D 3
Bath for ladies	D 3
Public bath of St. John	B 4



BASEL

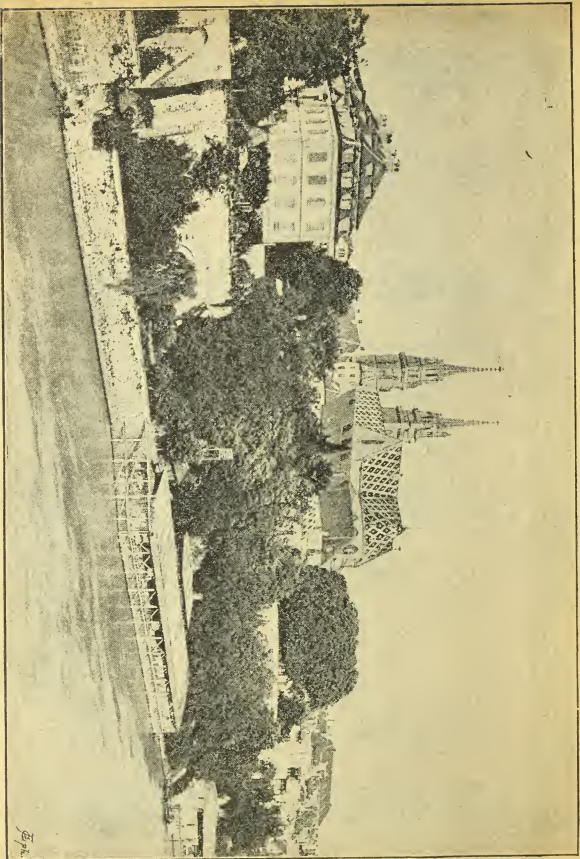
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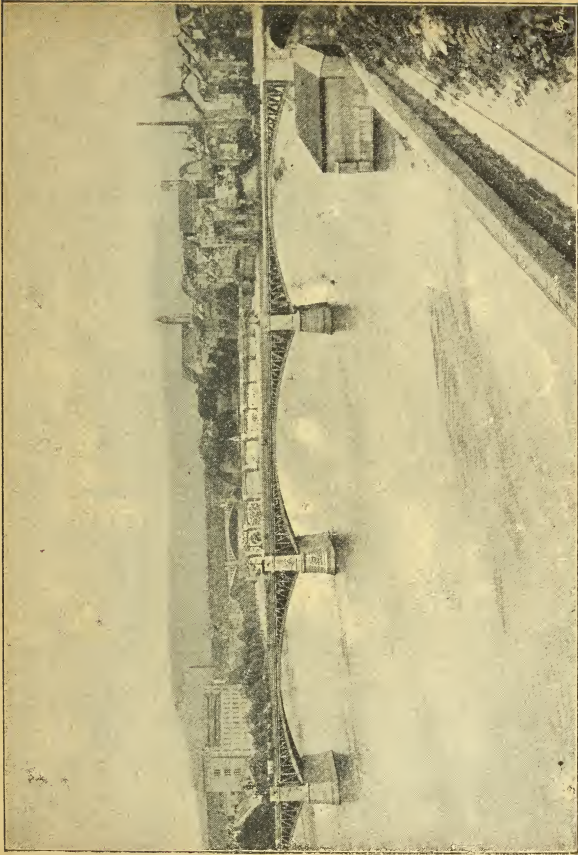
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Greater Basle.



View from the Rhine Bastion

General Remarks.

Situation and Environs.

The old, venerable, rich, and flourishing city of Basle is situated on both banks of the wide and winding Rhine, (in lat. $47^{\circ} 34'$ N and long. $5^{\circ} 15'$ E. from Paris), at the beginning of the upper Rhine plain, on the north-western frontier of Switzerland. It is the capital of the canton **Basle-City**, and forms the chief entrance to the glories of the Swiss Alpine world: hence by the ancients called the **Golden Gate**. Basle is the lowest lying town in Switzerland north of the Alps, and its climate is so mild that many fruits of southern climes thrive on its soil: the vegetable gardens are the finest in Switzerland, and all sorts of fruit ripen here sooner than in almost any other part of the country.

The mean height of the barometer stands at 29.10 inches. The mean temperature in winter is 33.44° F. In summer it is 65.12° F., and for the whole year, 49.10° F.

The height of the town above the level of the sea is at different points as follows: at the water-gauge on the Rhine, 814 ft.; on the banks of the Rhine 830 ft.; Minster Square, 897 ft.; Bernoullianum, 891 ft.

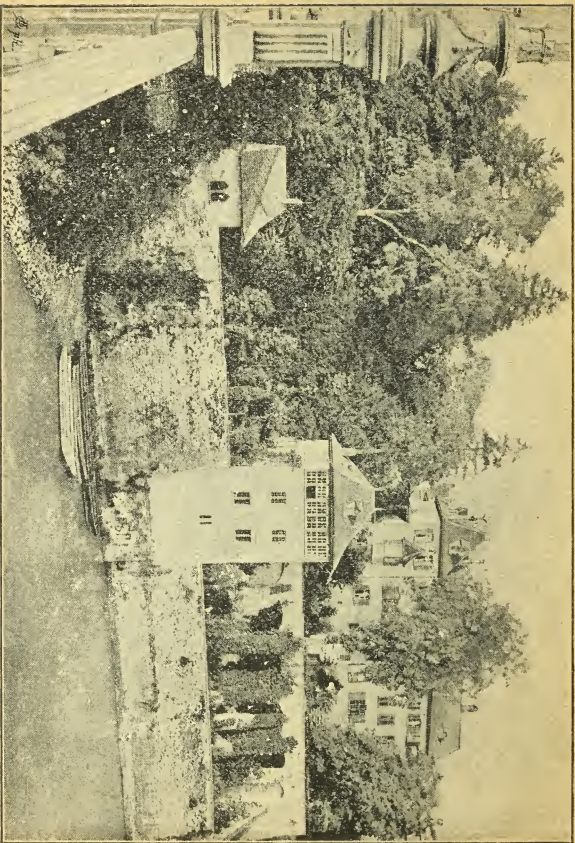
Three considerable valleys join the Rhine plain at this point; on the south, the valley of the Birs; on the south-west, the valley of the Birsig; and on the north-east, the valley of the Wiese. To these we must add the important valley of the Ergolz about 6 miles farther up the river. Basle is the **Main Junction** of a great number of railways and public roads with

an extensive traffic, and is, in particular, a principal station of the *International Gotthard Line*, and the place where travellers have to clear the Custom House.

The favourable position of the town gives it peculiar advantages as a seat of commerce, and the intelligence of the citizens has, from the earliest times, known how to turn these advantages to good account. The present healthy state of trade in general and the immense industrial activity displayed, bear witness to their enterprising spirit. No doubt the plentiful supply of water-power in the neighbourhood has been a prime agent in the development of mechanical activity. In particular, the manufacture of Silk Ribbons, introduced more than 200 years ago, with its accessory branches (chemical factories, dye-works, dressing-establishments, etc.) represents an enormous capital, and supports a numerous population.

Advantages of another kind Basle possesses in the attractive nature of its environs. Their diversity and beauty offer varying and lasting charms. The peculiar conformation of the mountains and valleys of the Jura, on the one hand, compared with the totally different structure of the mountains and valleys of the *Black Forest*, on the other, cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest. The lonely, wooded, and narrow valleys of this mountain region have a beauty all their own. What a different landscape does the *Valley of the Birsig* present! And again, how diverse is the scenery of the upper Rhine valley and of the *Rhine plain*!

From Basle and its environs a series of views may be obtained of scenery the most varied and the most beautiful. We should especially mention the wonderful view of *Alpine scenery*, a source of never failing delight to the passing traveller. Moreover there is a considerable number of places of historic interest.



Greater Basle near Wettstein Bridge.

Thus from the city of Basle a multitude of excursions may be made to places in the environs more or less distant, involving little or no fatigue, and affording the greatest delight to the traveller, who will scarcely exhaust them during a stay of two or three weeks. A *longer* stay is, on this account, greatly to be recommended to all those who do not merely travel for the sake of travelling, but who desire to combine healthy, bodily exercise with intellectual pleasure.

On the far-reaching horizon we do not see any of the more majestic mountain forms, but the higher ranges of the *Black Forest*, of the *Jura* and of the *Vosges* present their bold and sharp outlines, so that the eye rests upon them with satisfaction. The heights of the wooded Dinkelberg with the Grenzacher Fluh (1217 ft.), the summit of St Chrischona (1715 ft.) with a fine view of the Alps, and the Tällingerberg (1374 ft.) with its continuation to the projecting point at Istein (1145 ft.), form the boundaries of the low lying ground to the right of the river, while to the left we have the Wartenberg (1574 ft.), Winterhalden (2014 ft.), Gempenfluh (2510 ft.), Pfeffingerfluh (2260 ft.), and the Solothurner Blauen (2529 ft.). Beyond these can be seen the highest summits of the mountains of the Southern Black Forest, and of the North-Eastern Jura; and on the open horizon to the west, the long stretching Vosges.

Within these limits flows the *Rhine* with its tributaries, the Ergolz, Birs, Birsig, and Wiese, lending animation and charm to an ever-varying landscape. Thus it comes that the environs of Basle are so exceedingly rich in scenery of such a manifold and attractive character. For this reason a *longer* stay will afford the traveller pleasure and instruction. He will obtain a knowledge of the nature of the *Black Forest*, of the *Jura*, and of the *Vosges*. And all this accom-

panied by the ever-changing aspect of the *Swiss Alps* and the varying beauties of field and river. To these we may add the intellectual pleasures and other comforts of life offered by a large town lying in the midst of a fertile, mild, and populous country. In the middle ages Basle was called, on account of the fertility of its soil and the opulence of its citizens, the «*merrie diocese*» on the Rhine.

External Aspect of the Town. Population.

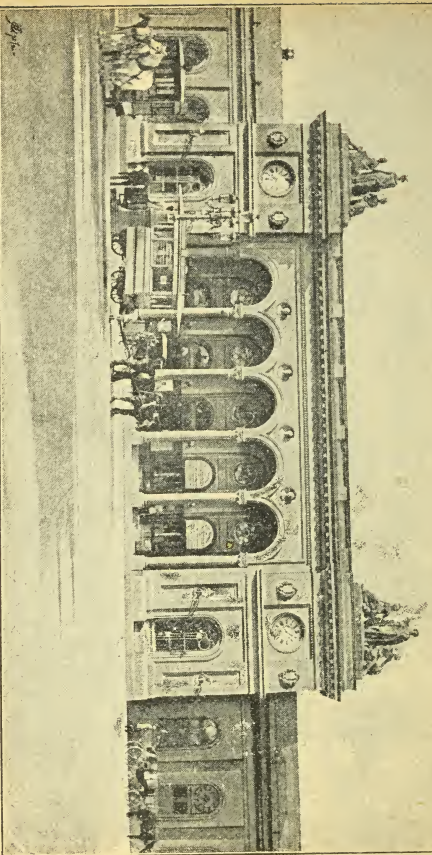
The bluish-green waters of the Rhine divide the town into two unequal parts. On the left and higher bank lies **Greater Basle** (*Gross-Basel*), and on the right and lower bank, **Lesser Basle** (*Klein-Basel*). Both parts are united by three bridges: the middle or old Rhine Bridge with 6 piers of wood and 6 of stone, the upper or Wettstein Bridge, a slanting structure with two stone piers and iron arches, finished in 1879, and the lower or St. John's Bridge with four stone piers and iron arches, finished in 1882. Both structures are remarkable for the vastness of their plan and their unusual elevation above the surface of the river. Higher up the stream we find the lofty iron bridge (resting on three stone piers), chiefly for railway communication between the two stations, and farther down the river, about two miles below the St. John's Bridge, at the village of Hünigen, the two banks of the Rhine are connected by a bridge of boats. Besides these bridges, ferry boats constantly ply between the two banks at three different points, and a regular Electric Tramway Service, under Government control, runs through the principal streets between the one station and the other.

Greater Basle (*Gross-Basel*) occupies the plateau situated on both sides of the *Birsig* (30—60 ft. above

the Rhine), part of the *Birsig valley*, and the space extending to the slopes of *Gundoldingen*, *St. Margarethen*, and the *Hollee*.

The Swiss Central Railway Station (see p. 10), whence issue the following lines: Central Ry., Jura Ry., Bötzing Ry., Alsace Lorraine Ry. and the connecting railway between the two stations, stood originally on the southern periphery of the older town, Greater Basle, but during the last few years an entirely new and populous suburb has sprung up on the farther side of the station, the so-called Gundoldinger quarter. The German station lies on the northern periphery of Lesser Basle, and behind it a new quarter has also arisen. A third station has recently been erected in the middle of the Steinenthorstrasse. The two first mentioned stations have, for years, been unable to cope with the requirements of the constantly increasing traffic, and their enlargement, or the erection of entirely new buildings on more convenient sites, has become a matter of pressing necessity.

The nucleus of the city is still formed by the oldest quarters, once encompassed by the moats of *St. Alban*, *St. Leonard*, and *St. Peter*, and the two hills, *Steinenberg* and *Kohlenberg*, as may still be observed. Outside this *ceinture* the following suburbs rose up, light and airy, with straight and spacious streets: *St. Alban*, *Aeschen*, *Steinen*, *Spalen*, and *St. John*, which were, however, in course of time included within the enlarged area of the town and surrounded by a wall of greater circumference. The gates, ramparts, and bastions of this wall were still to be seen in their entirety some twenty or thirty years ago, Basle having been *a fortified town*; but a new era has levelled the walls and removed almost all traces of the once so curious fortifications. In place of ramparts we have now fine streets, beautiful alleys,



Central Railway Station.

and extensive pleasure grounds. The town has greatly increased in size and population; many stately and spacious buildings have been erected, among which a number of monumental schools occupy an important place. Great care has been taken to provide the new quarters with pleasure grounds and shady squares, and the splendid groups of trees and beautiful lawns of older date are well looked after.



St. Alban's Gate.

The best views of the town are to be obtained from *Hünigen Road*, from the *Rhine Bastion* (at St. John's Gate), from the upper and lower bridges, from the terrace behind the Cathedral, and from *St. Margaret's Hill*.

The streets with the greatest amount of traffic are: *Freienstrasse*, *Gerbergasse*, and *Eisengasse* (in Greater Basle); the middle *Rhine Bridge*, *Greifengasse*, and *St. Clarastrasse* (in Lesser Basle).

From *St. Alban's Gate* (at the upper end of the town) and from *St. Alban's Bastion*, near the Rhine — now a delightful pleasure ground with a splendid view — there is a succession of beautiful walks through umbrageous, park-like grounds, which have taken the place of the former moats and ramparts, and form a semicircle round Greater Basle terminating at *St. John's Gate* (at the lower end of the town) and *St. John's Bastion* or *Rhine Bastion* also a public promenade, with a view similar to the one from *St. Alban's Bas-*



St. John's Gate.

Not only is Basle, from a material point of view, the richest city in Switzerland, having both a considerable number of millionaires (120) and a flourishing and contented middle class, but it has produced a great number of celebrated men, who occupy a distinguished position in the various domains of *Culture, Politics, and Social Improvement: in Science, Literature, and Art.*

On the 31st of December 1894, the population of the city amounted to 82,500.

In the field of philanthropy Basle occupies a foremost place. The public charities are models of their kind, and in no other city in Switzerland is so much done to alleviate social misery.

tion. Besides these there are different other shady squares with beautiful trees and comfortable benches, such as the terrace behind the cathedral (the so-called *Pfalz*), *St. Peter's Square* (near the Arsenal), and the *Square of the Dance of Death* near the *Dominican Church*; *Winkelried Square* behind the Central Railway Station, *St. Clara Square* and *Wettstein Square.*

Historical Sketch.

Basle is certainly one of the *oldest* towns of Switzerland, but the exact date of its origin is uncertain. It most probably dates from 44 B. C. (710 A. U. C.), when *L. Munatius Plancus* founded the *Colony of Raurica*, afterwards called *Augusta Rauracorum*, on the site of the present Augst, about 6 miles farther up the river. Basle, however, appears for the first time in history as '*Basilea*' on the occasion of the Emperor *Valentinian I* taking up his residence here in the year 374 A. D. The present *Cathedral Square* (called «*auf Burg*»), the oldest fortified part, seems to have been the *Castrum* of the Roman settlement. This *Roman Basle* fell a victim to the migration of nations.

According to tradition Christianity was introduced at a very early period. St. Peter is said to have sent three disciples here about 44 A. D. (Legend of the 11,000 virgins, and of *St. Chrischona*, *St. Margaret*, and *St. Ottilia*.)

In the eighth century we find the place mentioned as a *town* and the *seat of a bishop*, the diocese taking its name from the town, although after the Reformation the episcopal residence was removed to *Pruntrut* and later on to *Solothurn*.

In the ninth century the bishop's seat was occupied by the favourite of Charlemagne, the celebrated Hatto, abbot of Reichenau. Adalbero, who was in high favour with the Emperor Henry II, rebuilt the cathedral (1010—1019), assisted by the emperor, who is said to have given, among other presents, the celebrated *Golden Altar Piece*. Under Bishop Beringer (1061) the first *Council of Basle* was held at the request of the Empress *Agnes*, whose son (6 years of age) was crowned here as the Emperor *Henry IV*. Bishop Burchard of Hasenburg (Asuel) had the whole inhabited part of the town surrounded with walls,

moats, and towers (1072—1107). He was also the founder of the *Cloister of St. Alban*.

According to the oldest records extant (1260—1262) the *bishop* had the full power of a *sovereign lord*; he was a prince of the empire and entitled to sit and vote at the German Imperial Diet and at the provincial legislative assemblies. Each Court paid tribute. The duties on home and foreign wines, coins, weights and measures belonged to the bishop, and also the administration of justice by means of *mayor* and *imperial bailiff*. Before the latter alone could persons accused of capital crimes be brought. The *Counts of Homburg* acted as imperial and cloister bailiffs till 1261, when this office was transferred to members of the Basle nobility.

The citizens were the subjects of the bishop. They were composed of *franklins* and *artizans*. The artizans were the *thralls* or *bondmen* of clerical and secular masters. These inhabitants had settled down in the town during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In the thirteenth century *artizans' guilds* were formed, and little by little they acquired a corporate constitution and political rights, which in time developed into a sort of commonwealth with a certain civil liberty. In consequence of this, Basle became one of the seven '*free towns*' of the empire. The privileges of the burgesses as distinguished from those of Bishop and Chapter were written down in a book called the *Handveste*, of which the oldest part dates from the year 1337. In this year artizans were for the first time elected as members of the Town Council.

In the thirteenth century Basle joined the *Confederation of the Rhenish towns* to protect itself against external oppression.

During the *Interregnum* (1254—1273), the party conflicts between the «*Sterner*» and «*Psitticher*» brought

trouble and distress upon the town, so that it could hardly escape hostile occupation. *Count Rudolf of Habsburg* surprised the town, pillaging and burning the convent of *St. Mary Magdalen* outside the ramparts. There was continual feud from 1263 till 1272, in which year *Rudolf* laid waste the surrounding district and reduced to ashes the suburb before the *Kreuzthor* (St. John's Gate). His encampment occupied *St. Margaret's Hill*. Negotiations had just begun, when news of the king's election arrived, and *Rudolf* immediately raised the siege. Now the town opened its gates to him *as king*, and also gave his queen, who came from Brugg, a splendid reception. Both king and queen showed the town, from this time, the warmest affection. The Statue of the Emperor in the *Seidenhof* dates from this incident. The grave of the Empress is in the cathedral. On Lesser Basle *Rudolf* bestowed town-rights and liberties.

In the quarrels of the rival kings *Frederic of Austria* and *Lewis of Bavaria* the town espoused the cause of *Frederic*. Of the defiant spirit animating the citizens of those times the following fact may serve as a specimen. A papal legate who, in the case of a hotly contested episcopal election, had to announce the papal bulls, was thrown over the rocks behind the cathedral, and then beaten to death by the infuriated citizens.

The *black death*, that terrible scourge, visited Basle several times and carried off many victims, especially in 1314, 1316, 1338, and 1348, so that 14,000 are said to have perished. This pestilence most likely supplied the *motif* for the pictures of the Dance of Death, of which the one in the Dominican churchyard became famous as the '*Death of Basle*'. (See p. 34—38.) A few copies are still preserved in the *Historical Museum* (p. 33).

On St. Luke's Day (18th October) 1356, after some premonitory shocks, the great earthquake took place, by which the town with its churches, towers, and walls became a heap of ruins. In the environs 80 castles were overthrown. But in a short time rebuilding commenced. Nor was neighbourly assistance wanting. The half-destroyed Cathedral was so far restored by Bishop Senn of Münsingen that the consecration took place in 1363. The town walls, however, were rebuilt more slowly, being only finished towards the end of the century; when completed they had 40 towers, 42 ramparts, and 1199 battlements in the *ceinture* round Greater Basle, and 9 towers, 6 ramparts, and 300 battlements in the *ceinture* round Lesser Basle.

In the meantime the town, taking advantage of the bishop's being greatly in debt, acquired many of his feudal rights and possessions, and in 1384 joined the *Confederation of Suabian towns*. By the institution of the «*Ammeisterthum*» (mayorality) the majority of the nobles in the Town Council received a check. Still the citizens had to suffer much at the hands of the nobles, who were favourably disposed towards the Austrians: But the important victories of the Confederates over the Austrian power at last secured Basle against the pretensions of the Ducal house.

Before the end of the fourteenth century, the so-called "Englishmen" or «*Gugler*» (bad company) invaded the country in 1365 and in 1376. Basle, hereupon, concluded (1400) an offensive and defensive alliance with *Berne* and *Solothurn* for 20 years.

The most important events in the fifteenth century were the *Council of Basle* (1431–1448), the *Battle of St. James on the Birs* (26th August, 1444), the *Founding of the University* (4th April 1460), the great *Fire* (1467), the *Burgundian Wars* (1474–1477), and the *Suabian War* (1499).

Pope Martin V. had summoned the *Council* to meet at Basle, and the town granted safe conduct to all. *Duke William of Bavaria* acted as Advowee, or Protector, of the Council instead of the Emperor Sigismund. The President was Cardinal Julian Cæsari-
rini, papal legate.

• The *plenary meetings* were held in the Cathedral, the *congregations* (meetings of committee), in the so-called *Council-Hall*. Pope Eugene IV. was deposed, and *Amadeus of Savoy* elected as Pope Felix V. (1439), and crowned solemnly (Conclave in the house «*zur Mücke*»). The results of this Council were not of great importance, but the principle of the independence and superiority of an *Oecumenical Council* in matters of faith and morals as against the decisions of the Pope, was here confirmed and put into practice. Prominent among the secretaries on account of his great learning was *Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini*, afterwards *Pope Pius II.*, the founder of the *University of Basle*.

In the year 1439 a band of 12,000 of the rudest soldiery (called *flayers*) broke into Alsace from France. In 1444 they came a second time, three times as numerous, under the command of the Dauphin, Lewis of France. They received the name of *Armagnacs* from one of their leaders, the Count of Armagnac, but among themselves they were called *flayers*; they numbered about 30,000 men. Basle prepared for the worst, and asked the Confederates for assistance. An advanced detachment of these, some twelve or thirteen hundred men, came to Liestal in quest of the enemy, but with strict orders not on any account to cross the Birs before receiving reinforcements. On the 26th of August these brave men came upon the advanced guard of the Armagnacs, 400 horsemen, near Pratteln. The attack was impetuous and irresistible. The enemy

fled after a short resistance. At Muttentz stood the second division of the enemy, 8000 strong. These also gave way and the Confederates, after a rapid march, arrived at the Birs; they demanded to be led over in order to reach Basle. In vain did the officers seek to restrain them: a messenger from Basle, who wished to keep them back, was killed. The troops, now became unmanageable, and being, according to the historian, Tschudi, «*enraged and reckless*», rushed across the stream, and attacked the enemy in three battalions, of 500 each, in the Gundoldingen field. Here the battle raged the whole forenoon. The citizens of Basle attempted to aid the warriors, but saw themselves compelled to retreat hastily in order to protect the city. The Confederates, too, attacked by the entire force of the enemy, had to beat a retreat; but they were now unable to cut their way back through the lines of the enemy guarding the Birs and St. Alban's Pond in their rear. Thus there was nothing left for them but to throw themselves into the unenclosed garden of the Infirmary at St. James's. Here, until evening, they fought bravely against a force twenty times greater than their own; at last, *Church and Infirmary* having been set on fire, and the walls round the Church razed to the ground. these brave and devoted men, with the exception of a few wounded, died the death of heroes.

The Dauphin, touched by this heroism, soon after made peace, and withdrew to Alsace.

In the year 1501 Basle, desiring to have a firm support to rely on in case of need, entered as a canton the Swiss Confederation. By the circumspect and able management of its burgomaster, *John Rudolf Wettstein*, (*Wettsteinbrücke*), at the peace negotiations of Münster and Osnabrück (1648), the complete independence of the town of Basle and of the Swiss Con-

federation was legally recognised. The alteration in the constitution, which took place in 1521, had annulled the sovereign jurisdiction of the bishop, and revoked the constitutional rights hitherto enjoyed by his feudal nobility. Thus the way was opened up for the Reformation, which was introduced by force in the year 1529, after the burgesses had made a representation to the Town Council. Basle's chief reformer was *John Hausschein (Oecolompadius)*, born at Weinsberg in Franken, who had come to Basle in 1522. Here he died in 1531. (Statue near the Cathedral.) *Erasmus* of Rotterdam, the most celebrated scholar of his time, had also, at the instance of the Town Council, advised the redress of several abuses.

Then, and after the Reformation, intellectual life developed itself vigorously in Basle. Renowned printers, like Froben, Oporin, and others, printed the works of such men as Erasmus of Rotterdam, Simon Grynaeus, Sebastian Münster, Bonifacius Amerbach, Vesalius, John Bauhin, Felix Platter, John Buxtorf, and others, who as learned men enjoyed a high reputation. Art also found talented representatives, especially the younger *Holbein*, who enjoyed a European renown (*Holbein Room* in the Museum). In the seventeenth century the revolt of the peasantry (1653) appears as a sign of the growing stagnation and ossification of constitutional life, and still more so the storm which arose in 1691, originating among the citizens but ending with the execution of Müller, Mosis, and Dr. Fatio, and a strengthening of the old state of things.

Through the erection by Lewis XIV. of the fortress of *Hünningen* (called «*Zwing-Basel*»), a dangerous neighbourhood arose, and the Wars of Succession repeatedly placed the town in a dangerous situation (Battle of Friedlingen, 1702, General Mercy's march through Basle territory, 1709).

The troubles during the Wars of the French Revolution (Peace of Basle 1795) were a source of great anxiety, and the Siege of Hüningen (1796–1797) brought the danger still nearer. (At Hüningen there is a monument to *General Abbattucci*.) The so-called **Helvetic Unified Constitution** brought a sad time of inaction and sham liberty under French rule. (The French general, Massena, extorted from the town a contribution of 1,600,000 francs.)

Basle was sorely tried by the allied army's marching through the city (1813) with 150,000 men, 640,000 soldiers being quartered in the town in the course of six months, (100,000 officers), which caused an expenditure of 4,000,000 francs.

Although possessing, since 1814, a tolerably liberal constitution, strong democratic tendencies began to make themselves felt in the Canton of Basle after the July Revolution. The landward part of the canton demanded that representation should be determined by the number of inhabitants. To this the town would not consent. Armed resistance and combats followed, which led to a division of the canton into two entirely independent parts, Basle-City (*Basel-Stadt*), and Basle-Country (*Basel-Land*), in the year 1833.

SIGHTS.

1) The Cathedral. (See p. 21.)

Open free on Mondays and Wednesdays from 2–4 p. m. At other times apply to the sacristan, 13 Münsterplatz. Admission: 1 or 2 persons, 50 cts; for every additional person, 25 cts.

Formerly the head church of the diocese — the Minster (*Münster*) — now the principal Protestant church; situated on an elevated site overlooking the Rhine, (896 ft. above the sea, and about 66 ft. above the Rhine), cruciform, 216 ft. long and 75 ft. wide; a Basilica with Romanesque columns and partly of



The Cathedral.

Romanesque construction, but remodelled and rebuilt in the Gothic style, with two steeples. The façade is of red and white sandstone, and has been restored in its original purity of form by the Cathedral Building Committee (1880—1889). Of the Cathedral built (1010--1019) in the time of Henry II (called the *Saint*), and burnt down in 1185, the lower portion of the north tower still remains. The chief parts of the structure date from a restoration commenced after the fire of 1185, and executed in the style of the transition period, as a building with three naves. The façade and the aisles date from the Gothic period. In consequence of the great earthquake on St. Luke's-Day, 1356, the arches of the principal nave were thrown down, and the upper parts of the choir fell into the Rhine. The church was rebuilt by Bishop Senn of Münsingen; the ingeniously constructed choir is the work of John of Gmünd.

The two steeples date from different periods. The north steeple (*St. George's*), the older of the two, 210 ft. high, was rebuilt on the old foundation and completed in 1426 under the direction of the master-builder Böferlin. The south steeple (*St. Martin's*), 205 ft. high, was erected (1489—1500) by the architect John of Nussdorf. In St. George's steeple there is the so-called *Emperor Henry's Bell*; in St. Martin's, the large *Papal Bell*, presented by Pope Felix V. The slender, richly fretted spires, of slightly concave form, narrow gradually as they ascend. From the top there is a *magnificent, charming view*.

The façade, surmounted by the steeples, appears but scantily furnished. In the centre is the *Chief Portal* (Early Gothic) of fine proportions, adorned with many figures. On the right and left are side-entrances. Between these there are four statues on slender pillars. To the *left*, a king with a model of

the church, Henry II (the *Saint*); beside him, his consort Kunigunde. To the *right*, a crowned man, whose back is covered with serpents, toads, and vermin — Satan the “Prince of this world”; near him is a female figure with a lively, sensual expression — the World’s Mistress, Lubricity.

Over the portal there is a fine stone gallery, and above this a colossal window in four parts with fine carvings. A large balustrade (gallery) surrounds the entire central structure, including the towers, and is surmounted by a large Gothic window in the midst of the triangular gable. Above this window we see the statue of the patroness of the cathedral — *the Virgin and Child*. Below, on either side, colossal statues of Henry II and his consort Kunigunde. The lower walls of the towers, which have no buttresses, are adorned with two equestrian statues on two wall pillars. On the north tower we see St. George killing the dragon; on the south, St. Martin dividing his cloak. Hence the towers are respectively called St. George’s and St. Martine’s.

At the north end of the transept (a part of the old Romanesque structure, dating from the 11th and 12th centuries) the so-called *St. Gall’s Portal* is especially noteworthy owing to the richness of its decoration, whence it has been conjectured that this was the chief entrance to the old cathedral.

Built after the model of the triumphal arch at Besançon with pillar-like relievos of light colonnades containing ornamental figures, this portal enters the wall in a slanting direction. On either side there are three slender pillars, and between these, in high relief, four life-sized statues of the evangelists with their emblems. In the centre, Christ as Judge of the World; and on each side, St. Peter and St. Paul with other saints; in particular, the seven wise and the seven foolish virgins. To the right and left of the Portal-Arch, *St. John the Baptist* and *St. John the Evangelist*; above them, angels blowing trumpets, and the dead rising from their graves and preparing for the last judgment.

Over this portal there is a large rose-window, called from its sculptures "Fortune's wheel" (*Glücksrad*).

The outer end of the Chancel is surrounded by two galleries. In the upper gallery the windows have pointed arches; in the lower, round arches. The key-stones of the upper arches represent all sorts of caricatures. Beneath we have Romanesque arcades in half relief, over which there is a fine frieze representing a vintage. Under the Chancel is the Crypt, the pillars of which are ornamented with interesting Romanesque reliefs; on the walls and vaulted ceilings there are remnants of paintings of the 14th century.

Having finished our walk round the Cathedral, we come from the terrace (*Pfalz*) to the **cloisters**, containing tombstones and monuments of distinguished and celebrated citizens of Basle. The first four cross-shaped vaults are of the 12th century (*Romanesque*); the remaining parts are of the 14th and 15th century (*Late Gothic*) with rich masonry. To the *left* of the entrance is the chapel of St. Nicholas, above which was the Prebendary Hall, now called the Council Hall. The cloisters were formerly decorated with altars, images of saints, and pictures, and still contain many memorial tablets, and two small grass-plots, formerly burying places. Amongst the tombs still to be seen are those of the three principal promoters of the Reformation: *Oecolompadius*, *Simon Grynaeus*, and the *Burgomaster Meyer* (west cloister): besides these there also those of *Thomas Platter*, *Coelius Secundus*, *Curio*, *Isaac Iselin*, etc.

In the interior of the cathedral the visitor is struck by the severe simplicity of the different parts and by the harmonious and sublime effect produced by the whole. Width of the nave, 43 ft.; length of the transept, 107 ft., width, 31 ft. The best view of the whole is obtained from the lofty gallery. The nave is

on both sides separated from the aisles by six pillars with square capitols and pointed arches, and along with the four side-aisles has an imposing effect. Above the aisles the lofty gallery runs round the nave and chancel. The effect produced by the Chancel is at once majestic and picturesque. The Choir, which is a little raised, having under it the Crypt, is separated from the Chancel by four fine groups of pillars, approached by stairs, and consisting of seven separate columns of greater and lesser height, which entirely remove any impression of great pressure.

The *pulpit*, in the form of a chalice, dates from 1486. It is beautifully adorned with carvings in the Gothic style.

The *font* is from 1495. It is cup-like in form and adorned with ornaments and figures in the Gothic style.

Along the *left* aisle there are monuments from the Middle Ages (14th and 15th centuries), of which the most beautiful is that of Bishop Arnold of Rotberg. There is also one to the memory of Erasmus of Rotterdam, erected by his friends in 1536. (Latin inscription on marble tablet.)

On the north-west wall of the transept there are two tablets of sandstone of the 11th or 12th century, showing in relief the martyrdom of St. Vincent.

On the south-east wall of the transept there is a similar tablet, the so-called **Apostolic Tablet** (*Apostel-tafel*) in red sandstone, showing in relief the figures of six apostles (probably once an ornament of the altar or the pulpit), a very interesting piece of sculpture of the 11th century.

In the transept there are also some exquisitely carved choir stalls of the 15th century, with many sarcastic allusions to the lack of discipline among the clergy of the time. It was in this part of the Cathedral that

the plenary meetings of the Council took place (1431—1448).

The windows are adorned with *new* stained-glass paintings.

In the passage round the Choir there is a monument to the memory of the Empress Anne, the consort of Rudolph of Habsburg († in Vienna, 1281) and of her young son, Charles. It is a masterly piece of sculpture of the 14th century. The crowned empress and her little son are in a recumbent position, framed by two Gothic pointed arches, and surrounded by escutcheons. The sarcophagus is empty, the ashes having been removed to St. Blasien (1770), and afterwards to Vienna.

In the centre there is a marble altar on twelve columns, dating from 1580.

Above the Chief Portal there is a new and excellent organ with 62 registers and 3724 pipes (of which the largest is 32 ft. high), made by Haas of Klein-Laufenburg.

Behind the Cathedral there is a beautiful terrace, 66 ft. above the Rhine, overshadowed by fine chestnut trees, and affording a magnificent view. Adjoining are the commodious **Public Reading Rooms** (formerly the residence of the Cathedral administrator). The Library has upwards of 55,000 volumes and 200 periodicals and newspapers. Strangers may be introduced. Below the terrace we see to the right the *Rhine Baths* for ladies, to the left those for gentlemen.

At the south-east corner of the Cathedral Square there is a statue of the Reformer Oecolompadius, executed in sandstone by Prof. L. Kaiser of Zürich.

Walking across the Cathedral Square we enter Augustinergasse and find on our left

2) **The Museum**, a magnificent edifice in the Grecian style (with fine frieze by Oechslin showing seven groups in bas-relief).

Open free on Sundays from 10.15 till 12.15, and on Wednesdays from 2 till 4 p. m. At other times admission: 50 cts.

The Museum contains the following collections: —

I. On the ground-floor:

a) **The University or Public Library** containing 200,000 vols and 5000 MSS. Several old printed works of great value.

b) **The Ethnographical Collection**, containing valuable Mexican Antiquities. (Continued up-stairs near the Gallery of modern Swiss artists.)

II. On the first-floor:

In the *left* wing the *Aula*, used for solemn proceedings connected with the University, contains many portraits of professors. In the front building and in the remaining halls the Natural Science Collection is placed.

III. On the second-floor:

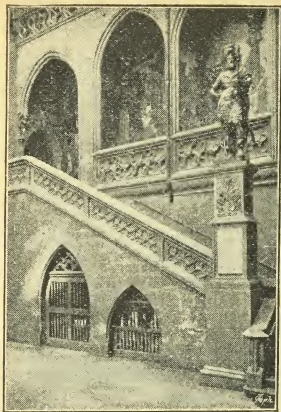
In the front building the **Picture Gallery**, a **Collection of Works of Art**. Catalogue 50 cts.

In one of the ante-rooms we find a part of the former Cathedral organ by the younger Holbein; in another, a collection of free-hand drawings, rich in works by Nicholas Manuel, Baldur Grien, Dürer, and Holbein (father and son). The *younger Holbein's* studies for the Madonnas of Darmstadt and Dresden are deservedly celebrated: there are also many other drawings from his hand. The 'Praise of Folly' by Erasmus is adorned by Holbein's marginal drawings.

The first of the *inner rooms* is devoted to works by Holbein and the South-German masters of the 16th century; the second to the masters of the 15th century; the third to the masters of the 17th and 18th centuries; the fourth to the Birmann Collection; the fifth to the modern masters.

In the *left* wing there is the *Gallery of Modern Swiss Painters*.

3) In *Market Square* we have the **Town Hall** (soon to be restored and enlarged), a Burgundian-Gothic structure, where the cantonal Parliament (*Grand-Council*) and Government hold their meetings (see



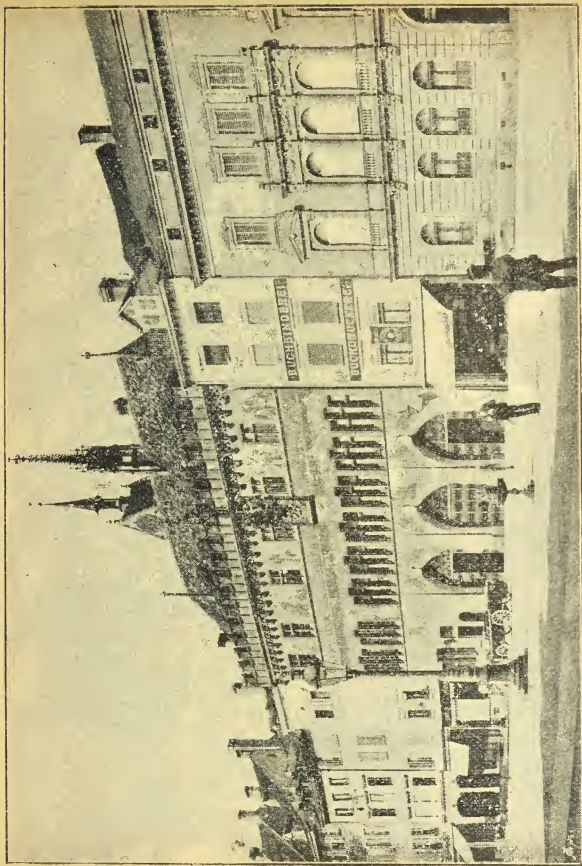
Statue of L. M. Plancus.

p. 29) The façade is tastefully adorned, and the battlements are decorated with escutcheons. In the hall on the *ground floor* and in the court-yard the walls are adorned with paintings. On the entrance arch there is a brass plate showing the greatest height of the Birsig in the inundations of 1529 and 1530. A stone staircase with a statue of L. Munatius Plancus, the founder of Basel-Augst (Colonia Raurica), by Hans Michel, erected 1580. On the *first-floor*,

the large hall where the Cantonal Parliament meets. It is adorned with handsome panelling and carvings. (Frieze showing hares pursuing the hunter.) Portal to the Chancery (Renaissance). Magnificent stained-glass paintings of the four forest cantons and the four allied "Orte".

In Market Square the next house but one to the Town Hall is the **Bank of Basle**, and next to it is the so-called "**Geltenzunft**", beer-saloon and restaurant belonging to the Warteck Brewery.

4) **The Post-office** is situated in Freiestrasse and Gerbergasse with façade to Postgasse, built of red sandstone in the late Gothic style and enlarged (1880), with arches and windows of original design. On the first story, the *Exchange*. To the *left* in Freiestrasse, which is being rebuilt, we see the new building of



Town Hall and Bank of Basle.

the so-called « *Hausgenossen* » *Guild* and close to it the spacious **Cardinal Hall**, the finest beer-saloon in Switzerland. Passing along Freiestrasse and turning to the *left* into Bäumleingasse we have on our *left* the **Law Courts**, erected (1859) in the Florentine style. A little farther on we see the corner house "zum Luft", which was the printing office of the famous Frobenius in the 16th century; here, too, Erasmus of Rotterdam lived and died.

Turning again into Freiestrasse we cross over, past the **Commercial Bank**, into Steinenberg, and see to our *left*

5) **The Hall of Arts** (*Kunsthalle*), the property of the Basle Art Union. It is built in the Italian style, of light sandstone. On the ground-floor there are beautiful refreshment rooms, the walls of which have been decorated by Brünner with paintings representing *Wine, Woman, and Song*. On the façade towards the garden there are five keystones representing caricatures after designs by the celebrated painter Böcklin. There is a small collection of oil-paintings by Swiss artists on the first-floor. The staircase shows us frescoes representing the re-awakening of Nature, executed by E. Stüchelberg. On the second-floor there is a large hall, lighted from above, for exhibitions of paintings. Permanent exhibition from September till June. **The Sculpture Hall** is at the back of the garden, near St. Elizabeth's Church. It contains many casts of antique statues. Close by is

6) **The City Theatre**, erected (1875) in the French Renaissance Style; 1500 seats; inside elegantly fitted up. Dramatic and operatic performances (usually five times a week) from October till April.

A little farther on, on the opposite side, in Theatre Street, we see to our right the **City Gymnastic Hall**, erected in 1876, and to our left the magnificent



Caricatures after Böcklin.

Girls' School, whose noble façade occupies almost the whole side of the street, and which contains 2000 scholars belonging to the primary and secondary grades. Turning back to Steinenberg we find

7) **The Music Hall**, adjoining the Casino, a new building with large *Concert Hall* for 1500 persons. Extra rooms for concerts and balls. Near the Casino in *Barfüsserplatz* stands the former **Franciscan Church**, a noble structure of the 14th century, with a Choir of unusual height. After undergoing a thorough restoration, this building now serves as

8) **Historical Museum** (see p. 33) and contains a collection of ancient remains, and, in particular, a fine *Collection of Antiquities of the Middle Ages*.

On entering the nave, we find remains of ancient ecclesiastical and secular architecture, and numerous pieces of sculpture, among which the old equestrian statue of St. Martin from the Cathedral occupies a prominent place. Then follows the hall of arms formed of the entire collection of ancient arms formerly in the arsenal, with the celebrated field-pieces, trophies, guild-banners, etc. Then we find the collection of wood-carvings and smith-work. On each side of this hall we find interiors arranged by means of ancient panellings or ceilings, furnished with furniture of all kinds, exemplifying the development of the dwelling from the 15th up to the 18th century. On the galleries we find the textile articles, house utensils, antiquities connected with the state, musical instruments, smaller specimens of plastic art, stained-glass paintings, Roman antiquities, etc. The Choir is furnished with ecclesiastical remains, the beautifully carved altar of St. Mary Calanca, the splendid stalls of the Cathedral, and numerous paintings and sculptures; adjoining is the chamber containing objects of special value, the sacred vessels of the churches, the valuable vessels of the corporations and societies, articles once belonging to Erasmus, Bonifacius Amerbach, and the Burgomaster J. R. Wettstein, etc. Finally we find in the court-yard columns from the temples of the Roman Augusta, ancient fountains and gates, and under the surrounding arcades monuments in abundance dating from the period of the Roman occupation, from the Middle Ages, and from the time of the Renaissance. The collection is open free on Sundays from 10 till 12 and from 2 till 4, and on Wednesdays from 2 till 4. At other times admission: 50 cts.

And here we must not omit to mention the celebrated **Basle Dance of Death** (see p. 34--38), about which



Historical Museum.



The Preacher.



Death.



Death and Pope.



Death and Emperor.



Death and Empress.



Death and King.



Death and Queen.



Death and Cardinal.
Dance of Death.



Death and Bishop.



Death and Duke.

Death and Dutchess.

Death and Earl.



Death and Abbot.

Death and Knight.

Death and Lawyer.



Death and Alderman.

Death and Prependary.

Death and Doctor.

Dance of Death.



Death and Nobleman.

Death and Lady.

Death and Merchant.



Death and Abbess.

Death and Cripple.

Death and Hermit.



Death and young Man.

Death and Usurer.
Dance of Death.

Death and Maid.



Death and Bagpiper.

Death and Herald.

Death and Mayor.



Death and Beadle.

Death and Fool.

Death and Shop-keeper.



Death and blind Man.

Death and Jew.
Dance of Death.

Death and Heathen.



Death and Heathen-woman.

Death and Cook

Death and Farmer.

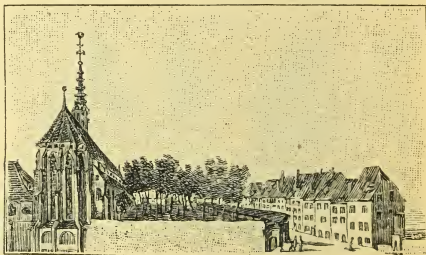


Mirror of the World.

Death and Painter.



Death and Paintress.



Dominican-Church with Dance of Death.
Dance of Death.

so many strangers inquire and of which only a few copies are now extant in the Choir of the above-mentioned Historical Museum.

The celebrated **Death of Basle** was painted on the long wall (adjoining the street) of the beautiful churchyard of the Dominican Cloister. The wall has long since disappeared, but the place remains still studded with fine lime trees, and the old Dominican Church is now used by the so-called Old Catholics. According to Massmann the figures were painted in life-size, probably first in water colours on lime, and later on, when greater skill had been acquired, in oil-colours. The time when Holbein, the supposed painter, received and executed the orders of the fathers of St. Dominic's Cloister to transfer the Dance of Death from the Klingenthal Cloisters to their churchyard, can with tolerable accuracy be fixed at between 1520 and 1526. The drawing, attitude, position and movement of the figures, the persons, and Death himself, and in particular the dress of the different persons — all point to this time. The Dance of Death was restored by Hans Hug Kleiber in 1568. In 1616 the paintings were again retouched (the name of the artist is unknown), and a drawing of the figures as they then appeared was engraved on copper by Matthew Merian the elder. Besides these copies by Merian from the year 1616, the Dance of Death was again faithfully copied by the highly esteemed master-baker, Emanuel Büchel, in 1773.

In returning past the Casino we find at the beginning of Steinenvorstadt, to the left, the old Bavarian Beer Saloon (**Bayerische Bierhalle**) a much frequented resort, with beautiful wall-paintings. Opposite, on the top of the hill, above the nearest houses, we see the **Lohnhof**, a castle-like structure, and near it **St. Leonhard's Church** — in former times a castle "Wildeck im Leimenthal", then *St. Leonhard's Cloister*, afterwards a state building or "Lohnhof", at present the head-quarters of the police force.

Passing through Gerbergasse and New-Market Street we come to the **Rhine Bridge** (now the old or middle bridge, but till quite recently (1879) the only one), with 6 stone and 6 wooden piers (originally (1225) it was entirely of wood), and a chapel in the middle (on the „Käppeli“ arch), from which those condemned to the water ordeal, or to be drowned, were cast into

the Rhine. Opposite there is a meteorological column formed like a three-cornered turret.

Turning to the *right* we pass from this Rhine Bridge (on the side of Greater Basle) up the so-called **Rheinsprung**. To the *left* we see the **University** with a stately façade towards the Rhine. Towards the street it appears to be only one-storied; here are the lecture rooms of several faculties. New University Buildings, to be erected near St. Peter's Graben, are contemplated.

Turning to the *right* through a narrow lane we reach the loftily situated

9) **St. Martin's Church**, the oldest parish church of the city; rebuilt after the old plans in 1287, and again restored after the earthquake in 1356. Here Oecolompadius preached the Reformation. In 1879 the last restoration took place, and the Gothic Chancel was then arranged for musical performances.

Returning to the Rheinsprung, we turn to the *right* and pass on our right the so-called **Blue House** and **White House**, both stately buildings in the Renaissance style with spacious court-yards (magnificent iron gates smith's work — in the Rococo style); here are the offices of the largest silk-ribbon manufacturers on the continent. On the façades we notice artistic masks as keystones.

Before the **Blue House** there is a **terrace** with a *splendid view*. Passing the Museum, the Cathedral, and the splendid buildings of the *Realschule* in Rittergasse, we come to the **Wettstein Bridge** (on the *left*). At the entrance we notice on each side two large basilisks (Basle Escutcheon). In passing to Lesser Basle we find that the bridge has an incline of 16 feet, being slanting instead of horizontal. There are two stone piers with three lofty iron arches of 206 feet.

Instead of crossing the bridge, we go *straight on* through the St. Alban suburb to

10) **St. Alban's Gate** (*Albanthor*), with stately, formidable tower; just outside the gate is **St. Alban's Bastion**, now beautiful pleasure grounds with a *magnificent view*. A little farther down, near the Rhine, is **St. Alban's Valley** with many industrial establishments and **St. Alban's Cloister**, now a Protestant church. (The oldest building of its kind in Basle.)

Walking along through beautiful pleasure grounds, now occupying the place of **St. Alban's Moat**, (the aristocratic quarter), we come to the **Grand Fountain** on **Aeschen Square**, which throws its water to a height of 150 feet. Turning to the *left*, we enter **St. James's Street** and perceive in the distance

11) **St. James's Monument** in front of the garden of the **Summer Casino**. It stands on the place where the warriors lie buried who fell in the battle of **St. James**, 1444. The monument is well designed and cleverly executed by the sculptor, **Ferdinand Schlöth** of Basle. It was erected in 1872 in memory of the heroic fight of the confederates. At the four corners of the pedestal we see four *Swiss* soldiers resting on their knees and defending themselves to the last breath — unconquered but exhausted by their victory. Above we see *Helvetia* distributing wreaths of laurel to the heroes. Inscription: "Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy". (*Un-ere Seelen Gott, unsere Leiber den Feinden*). In the **Summer Casino** there are *Refreshment Rooms* and in the beautiful **garden Evening Concerts** are given four times a week by the orchestra of the Musical Association.

Returning through **James's Street** we see on our *left*, not far from **Aeschen Square**,

12) **The Botanic Garden**, which is well worth a visit. From here we pass along **Aeschengraben** to the open, finely situated **Central Railway Square** (*Centralbahnplatz*), flanked by grand Hotel Buildings, and

come to the **Central Railway Station**, erected (1859—1861) with a lofty portal supported by pillars, above which there are groups of figures representing trade and industry. (Built by the architect Maring.) To the left of the entrance are the waiting-rooms for travellers to Switzerland, to the right, those for travellers to Alsace and France.

Returning to the city through Elizabeth Street we see to the *left* the **Offices of the Basle Insurance Company**, to the *right*, the fine house *Zum Kirschgarten*, opposite the new *Custom House* and come through *Kirschgarten Strasse* to **Bühlers Beer Garden**, a favourite resort of beer-drinkers, (illuminated by 500 gas-jets, but only open during the summer season), and come to

13) **St. Elizabeth's Church**, a splendid, new Gothic building of light sandstone, erected at the sole expense of a private gentleman, C. Merian-Burckhardt, after the plans of architect Stadler of Zurich, under the direction of architect Riggerbach of Basle (1856—1865). The church is an oblong structure with three aisles but no transept, possessing a rich, but not overloaded façade. The tower, rising above the chief portal, is 230 ft. high and terminates in a beautifully pointed, and richly fretted spire. The ascent is to be recommended owing to *the magnificent view*. The length of the interior is 165 ft. and the width, 75 ft. The effect of the whole is dignified and sublime. Marble mosaic pavement, and excellent carvings on pulpit and choir stalls. Stained-glass paintings: Christ on the Cross, Adoration of the Magi. The Resurrection, masterpieces of the Munich artists: Burckhardt, Fortner, and Hauschild. A set of bells in C-sharp, made by Keller of Zurich.

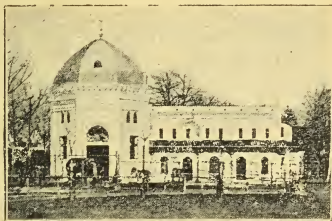
Going down Klosterberg, through Steinenthor Street (where the Birsig Railway begins) and along Birsig

Street, we pass the rivulet and the *Nightingale Wood* and arrive at the

14) **Zoological Gardens**, beautifully situated on the Rümelin

brook and the Birsig. Open daily from morning till evening. Admission: 50 cts., children half price. On summer evenings, (espe-

cially Sundays), *concerts*. Fine pleasure grounds with good *Refreshment Rooms*. Collection of living animals, partly from foreign countries, partly belonging to Switzerland. The Alpine fauna is well represented. Hitherto the only Zoological Gardens in Switzerland.



In the Zoo.

Returning as far as the fine Viaduct of the Alsatian Railway and then turning to the *left* we come along the Steinenringweg to the

15) **Schützenhaus** (*Shooting Lodge*), a much frequented restaurant with shady garden. Close by is an extensive meadow (*Schützenmatte*) on which the soldiers are exercised, with fine shooting-ranges. This meadow was used for such purposes as early as the year 1499. In the large hall of the Schützenhaus and in the adjoining rooms there are 40 old stained-glass paintings, with escutcheons of the cantons, dating from 1530—1644.

Passing through the *Schützenmattstrasse* in the direction of the town we see on our *right*, at the corner of Euler Street and Leimen Street, the new **Synagogue** with stately cupola; near by, in Holbein Street, is the recently erected **Catholic Church** of St.

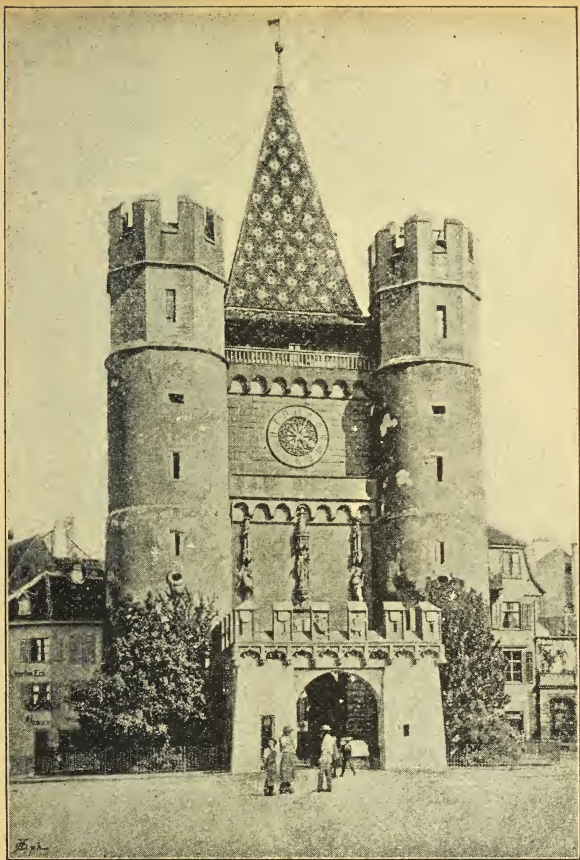
Mary. Thence we come to **Spalen School**, a fine building, and through *Schützengraben* to the

16) **Spalen Gate**, which, from an architectural point of view, is the most remarkable of the three remaining gates. (Formerly there were seven such gates.) It dates probably from the 14th or 15th century. (See p. 45.) The main building is a square tower adorned with round arches, flanked by two round side-towers. Outside we see the Virgin and two prophets. A high pointed roof of variegated glazed tiles crowns the whole. (The word *Spalen* is derived from the Latin *palus* = a stake, as is shown by documents of the 13th century.) Coming through the Spalen suburb we see to our *right* the

17) **Holbein Fountain**, restored in 1887; on the column there is a bagpiper, and above the well, a peasants' dance, executed, it is said, after drawings by Holbein. Just opposite is the so-called **Mueshaus** containing interesting stained-glass panes from old guild-buildings, city archives, etc. The large building at the corner with façade towards *St. Petersgraben*, on the spot formerly occupied by the Church of the Monastery of Gnadenthal, (which was afterwards (1573) changed into a granary), and once adorned outside and inside with paintings on the walls, is the

18) **School of Science and Art**, a noble building, in whose spacious interior the *Trades' Museum* and the *Drawing and Modelling School* have found a fitting 'location'. A little farther on, we see to our left (in *Petersgraben*) the **Arsenal** with a large court-yard, near it is the

19) **Vesalianum**, a large building set apart for the use of the **Medical Faculty** (*Anatomy* and *Physiology*), contains a very large collection of over 25,000 preparations.



Spalen Gate.

In the immediate neighbourhood, to the left, is **St. Peter's Square**, a large and beautiful pleasure ground, with tall trees, grass-plots, and benches invitingly placed. It is a most agreeable and cool spot in summer, and when lighted up at night with Japanese lanterns it produces a magical effect. Just opposite is **St. Peter's Church**, formerly a rich prebendary foundation. To the left we turn into Bernoulli Street and passing the **New Public Library**, in process of erection, come into Schönbein Street to the

20) **Bernoullianum** with observatory, built on the so-called "high wall" (1871—1874). and named after the celebrated family of mathematicians, the Bernoullis, busts of whom are placed in the vestibule. It was erected by the Academical Society, assisted by voluntary contributions from the liberal inhabitants, after the plans of the architect Stehlin, and presented as a gift to the University (June 2nd, 1874). Hence we find here the *lecture rooms and laboratories* for Physics and Chemistry. Observatory fitted up with necessary instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations. Large semi-circular theatre (500 seats), where public lectures are given during the winter, twice a week, *gratis*, on subjects connected with all departments of knowledge. To our left, a little farther on, we see, in *Mittlerestrasse*, the new, stately building of the **Ophthalmic Hospital**, and not far from it, in Mission Street,

21) **The Mission House** of the Basle Missionary Society, founded (1815). It is a large building, and contains an interesting *Ethnographical and Natural History Collection*, (implements, instruments, idols, etc. collected by missionaries in China, Japan, India, Africa, America, the West-Indies, etc.). Open daily, except on Sundays during *Divine Service*, from 9—11 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 2 till 4 p. m. For admission

call at the porter's lodge. Full descriptive catalogue : 1 franc. At present there are about 100 students, 51 Stations with about 200 branches, and as many foreign Stations; 160 European missionaries and over 700 native preachers and teachers; yearly expenditure, 1,300,000 francs, mostly covered by voluntary contributions. The annual report is distributed gratuitously. The Publishing House of the Society has a large collection of choice literature; the periodicals are "The Messenger to the Heathen" (*Heidenbote*), and "The Evangelical Missionary Magazine". The Society has two institutions for the care and education of the children of missionaries, one for boys at 30, *Nonnenweg*, and one for girls at 47, Mission Street.

Passing through *Spalen Gate* and turning down *St. Petersgraben* we see, on our left,

22) **The Hospital** (Spital), formerly the *Margravian Palace*, the recently added wings being in the former Margravian Garden. Fronting *Hebel Street* on our left we see the chief façade (315 ft. long); Palace of the Margraves of Baden till 1800. Room for 324 beds. The different parts (Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Prebendary House, and Home for the Poor) are all united under the same management. Not only the inhabitants but also strangers are admitted and treated on the most liberal terms. The ample funds of the hospital are yearly increased by munificent donations of wealthy citizens.

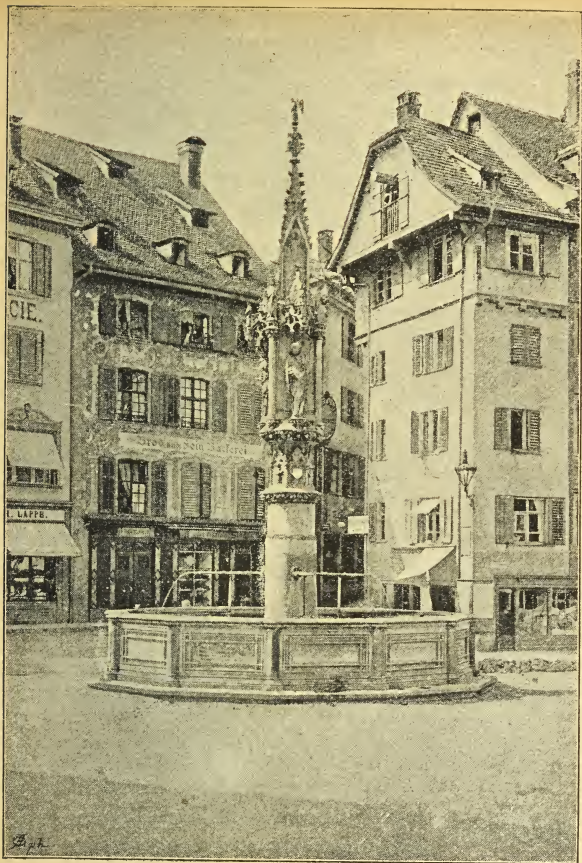
Opposite the hospital in *Hebel Street* we see to our left, near the *Clinical Hospital*, on the spot where now the hardware stores of G. Kiefer stand, the **Birth-place** of the Allemannian Poet, **John Peter Hebel**. A simple tablet is affixed giving the particulars. From here we pass down *St. Peter's Hill* to the *Fishmarket* with the interesting

23) **Fish-Market Fountain**(see p. 49), the finest Gothic fountain in Switzerland, dating from the end of the 14th, or the beginning of the 15th, century. The statues may be from an older work destroyed by the great earthquake.

On a round column, hexagonal at the top, stands a triangular turret, adorned with statues of the *Virgin*, *St. John*, and *St. Peter*. Above these figures there are richly decorated canopies, supported by corner pillars, upon which there are small statues of the cardinal virtues; over the canopies there are three still smaller, figures, and on the summit a gilt angel. Restored in 1618, and again in 1851. The basin is of marble from Solothurn.

Passing through *Schwanengasse* (about to be widened) we come to the *Schifflände* on the Rhine, and see to our *left*

24) **The Industrial Hall** (*Gewerbehalle*), formerly Rhine Warehouse, with Bazar. Going up *Blumenrain* we pass the **Three Kings' Hotel** and see on our *right* the house called *zum Seidenhof*, where in the courtyard there is a stone statue of *Rudolf of Habsburg*. A little farther on we come to the **Square of the Dance of Death**. To the *right* we have a view of the Rhine and Lesser Basle. To the *left* we see the **Dominican-Church**, with a fine Gothic turret; now used by the Old Catholics. It was founded in 1230, and its choir survived the great earthquake. The monks of the ancient Dominican monastery were distinguished for their learning. It was on the old churchyard wall (pulled down 1806) that the celebrated *Dance of Death* (see pp. 34—38) was painted. (Remains in the Historical Museum). In the square there are now fine promenades. Adjoining we notice some houses with courtyard gates of fine smith's work. Passing through St. John's Suburb, containing several remarkable houses and fine points of view over the Rhine and the surrounding country, we see to our *right* the lower, or **St. John's Bridge** (finished 1882), with four stone piers and five iron



Fish-Market Fountain.

arches, a structure of remarkable beauty and lightness. From this bridge a splendid view is obtained of the city and its environs with the Rhine in the centre. Close by we see the **People's Baths** in the Rhine. Passing on through *St. John's Suburb* and out at *St. John's Gate*, a stately, fortified tower (1669—1670) with remains of the old fortifications (now overshadowed by trees), we see, close to the Rhine, the beautiful **Rhine Bastion** (*Rheinschanze*), with a *magnificent view*. Retracing our steps we pass through beautiful pleasure grounds, past the **Penitentiary** and the fine building just being erected in *Klingelberg Street* as a **Hospital for Women**, through Hospital Lane (*Spitalgasse*), and down *Blumenrain* over the *middle Rhine Bridge* to Lesser Basle.

On the Rhine, to our *left*, we see the **Klingenthal Barracks** (formerly a convent of the Order of St. Augustine, founded in 1274) with riding school attached; room for 1000 men. The old church has been transformed into barracks. In the cloisters was painted Basle's oldest *Death Dance*, now entirely gone, and known to us only through the copies taken by an antiquarian called Büchel (1766). In the right hand corner of the court we see the recently erected and well equipped *Gymnasium* of Lesser Basle. Passing along *Klybeck Street* we see to our right, in *Feldberg Street*, the future **Church of St. Matthew** now in course of erection. It is a Gothic structure. Coming back we enter the busiest street in Lesser Basle leading to the German (Baden) Station. Walking in this direction we see to our *right*

25) **The Church of St. Clara** (*Klarakirche*), formerly a convent of Penitential Sisters and Discalced Carmelites, now a Catholic church. (Total length of the interior, 205 ft.; width, 64 ft.) Close by we see the **Burgvogtei-Hall**, a large building with spacious Concert

Hall. In *St. Claragraben* there are three new schools — five buildings — *Wettstein School* (secondary school for boys), *St. Clara's School* (primary and secondary school for girls), and *Thomas Platter's School* (primary school for boys).

From the church of St. Clara we go straight on to the **German Railway Station** (*Badischer Bahnhof*), with waiting and refreshment rooms, for travellers passing up or down the right bank of the Rhine, or along the Valley of the Wiese.

Passing along Station Street (*Bahnhofstrasse*) and Riehen Street (*Riehenstrasse*) we come to Wettstein Square (*Wettsteinplatz*); in the neighbourhood we see **St. Theodore's Church**, for centuries the only parish church in Lesser Basle (protestant); dates from the beginning of the 13th century (restored 1836–37), with a fine set of bells. Close by stood once the **Riehen Gate**, built of massive stones taken from the fortress of Istein after its capture by the men of Basle (1409). Near *St. Theodore's Church*, and opposite *Wettstein Bridge*, we see the **Orphanage**, formerly a Carthusian cloister, containing the ancient, remarkable *Stuba Hospitum*, handsome panellings, and a cross-walk painted *al fresco*.

Returning to Greater Basle over the slightly rising *Wettstein Bridge*, we notice still on the side of Lesser Basle, a little above the bridge, the new **Children's Hospital**, and are charmed, on once more looking around, with the delightful view terminating our walk round the city.

The nearer and more remote neighbourhood of Basle offers a rich choice of most interesting and picturesque walks with magnificent points of view, enabling the visitor to undertake shorter or longer excursions of the most agreeable and instructive kind. Such excursions are rendered all the easier by the

numerous railway lines on both sides of the Rhine, in Switzerland, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and in Alsace, all meeting in Basle, and offering special advantages to tourists. On the left bank of the Rhine we may mention the following lines: The Central Ry., the Bötzingen Ry., the Jura-Simplon Ry., the Waldenburg Ry., and the Alsatian Ry. On the right bank of the Rhine we have: The Baden State Ry., the connecting lines; Müllheim-Mülhausen, and Leopoldshöhe-St. Ludwig; the Wiesenthal Railway *Basle-Zell*, with the secondary line *Zell-Todnau*, and the strategic Imperial Railway connecting Leopoldshöhe with Lörrach, and Schopfheim viâ Basle-Wehr with Brennet and Säckingen, i. e. the valley of the Wiese with the valley of the Rhine; and the new Kanderthal Railway.

Thanks to the enterprise and assiduity of the various societies for promoting communication, and embellishing the surrounding country, and to the exertions in particular, of the different sections of the Black Forest Society, who are to be found in almost every place of any note, the pedestrian will find carefully constructed roads for forest and mountain tours, finger-posts, benches, boards giving information, and even prospect-towers — Eiffel Towers in miniature.

We have now to mention some of the various

Walks and Short Excursions.

1) **The Alder Park** (*Lange Erlen*), with Zoological Garden (chiefly indigenous animals) and Restaurant (concerts), watered by the *Wiese* and containing some beautiful ponds. It is a park-like wood of fine alder trees, extending on both sides of the river, and con-

taining red and fallow deer, apes, birds, etc. The way leads past the German Station to the bridge over the *Wiese*, where there is trout-fishing for about two miles.

2) **Grenzacherhorn**, on the right bank of the Rhine, close to the German frontier; in the Rhine an extremely interesting arrangement for catching salmon may be noticed. Along the highway on the lofty river-bank, shaded with fine trees, there is a beautiful walk with a charming view. About three miles from the town we ascend the so-called *Hornfels* (Hornshaped Rock), 1216 ft. high.) From the top, *a splendid view*.

3) **St. Margaret's Hill** (*St. Margarethen*), on which there is an interesting little church, said to have been founded by St. Margaret, one of the 11,000 virgins. Here Rudolf of Habsburg had his camp. From the terrace near the church (930 ft.) we have a superb view of the city, the valley of the Rhine, Alsace, and the Black Forest. It is reached by a way leading through the **Nightingale Wood** (*Nachtigallen-Wäldchen*) — side-station of the Birsig Valley Ry. — past the *Zoological Gardens*, along the Birsig to a point where the roads branch off, then to the *left* up the little hill for about a quarter of an hour. We may return past Binningen, Holee (*Restaurant*), Neubad and Schützenhaus. Near Neubad we see the large Allschwyler Pond and the charming Allschwyler Wood, a beautiful landscape, vulgarly called "Sauwinkel" (sow's corner).

4) **St. James on the Birs**, a little village with an interesting old church (now being enlarged) on the low ground near the rivulet. It was formerly an infirmary. On the wall of the churchyard there is an inscription in memory of the heroes who fell here in 1444. In the adjoining inn wine from the environs is sold under the name of Swiss Blood (*Schweizerblut*)

and in spring there is a plentiful supply of fried "Nasen" (a sort of fish). In going, we pass St. James's Monument and the Summer Casino on our *right*, and arrive in about half an hour. On the way back we come through Gellert Street to St. Alban's Gate. (*St. Alban's Bastion with fine view*).

5) **Lesser Hünigen** (*Klein-Hünigen*), on the right bank of the Rhine, at the mouth of the Wiese, about three miles from the town. The way leads past the new cemetery of Lesser Basle, the Platanenhof (*restaurant*), and the little castle of Klybeck. Returning we pass through **Greater Hünigen** (*Gross-Hünigen*), formerly an important fortress. (Abbattucci-Monument).

6) **Upper-Tüllingen** (*Ober-Tüllingen*), a hamlet with church and inn on the top of Tüllinger Hill (1345 ft.), seen from afar. From here there is a splendid view of Basle, the Jura, the Vosges, and the Alps. It may be reached by the road leading through the Alder Park (*Lange Erlen*), over the bridge across the Wiese, and past the village of Weil, (or past Leopoldshöhe and Weil). The most agreeable way is to go to Lör-rach by rail (*Wiesenthal Ry.*) and from thence, on foot past Lower-Tüllingen.

7) **Grenzach**, may be reached in three quarters of an hour by the way leading through the village of Birsfelden and the forest of the Hard, quitting the latter at the ferry (opposite Rheinhäussern); or in an hour by the way leading through the forest (*to the right*) to **Schweizerhall** (*Saline Baths*), here crossing at the ferry to Wyhlen and from thence to Grenzach (Emilienbad).

8) **Bruderholz**, reached by passing Gundoldingen or St. Margaret's Hill. On the top (1216 ft.) is the so-called Battery, erected in 1814 by the Confederate troops, with *an extensive and imposing view* of the surrounding country. From here we may walk across

the fields to **Münchenstein** (*Rössli*) in about an hour and a quarter, or we may cross over the hill through a piece of forest, to the Monument (of Jura limestone) "In memory of the victory of the Confederates at Bruderholz, in the Suabian war, March 1499". We then pass the vineyards to **Reinach** and **Dornachbruck** (Bull Inn with garden), where there is a station of the Jura-Simplon Ry. This latter way will require about an hour and three quarters.

9) **Muttenz**, parish in Basle-Country (*Baselland*), 974 ft. above the sea, with more than 2000 inhabitants and a fortified church, at the foot of the Wartenberg, about three miles from Basle. Inn "zum Rössli". Fruit cultivated. (Station of the Bötzing Ry. and of the Central Ry., 8—10 minutes).

On the interesting *Wartenberg* we find the ruins of three castles. It is 1578 ft. above the sea, with a *splendid view*, and may be reached from the village in 20 minutes. The northern ruin is said to have been in connection with the *Robur* of Valentinian, and by some is even considered to be the *Robur* itself. We may return over the *Gruth* to Münchenstein, or we may pass Schweizerhall direct to the town, or Schweizerhall and Wyhlen.

10) **Greater-Hünigen** (*Gross-Hünigen*), an Alsatian town, formerly a French fortress; dismantled in 1815. Here the Rhine-Rhone-Canal begins. Bridge of boats over the Rhine (*Schusterinsel*). Station of the connecting line Leopoldshöhe-St. Ludwig. (Iron bridge over the Rhine). May be reached per Tram-Omnibus (fare: 30 cts.), or viâ St. Ludwig per Tram-Omnibus (fare: 30 cts.). To the *left* of the highway we see the recently erected *Lunatic Asylum*, a large building on the most approved (pavilion) system. We may also go on foot in half an hour, along the highway, past the Abbatucci-Monument, and across the Rhine-Rhone-

Canal. In returning *direct* along the Rhine, we have a beautiful view of Basle, the Jura, and the Black Forest. We may also either take the highroad along the Rhine, or return *viâ* the bridge of boats and Lesser-Hüningen.

Longer Excursions and Circular-Tours.

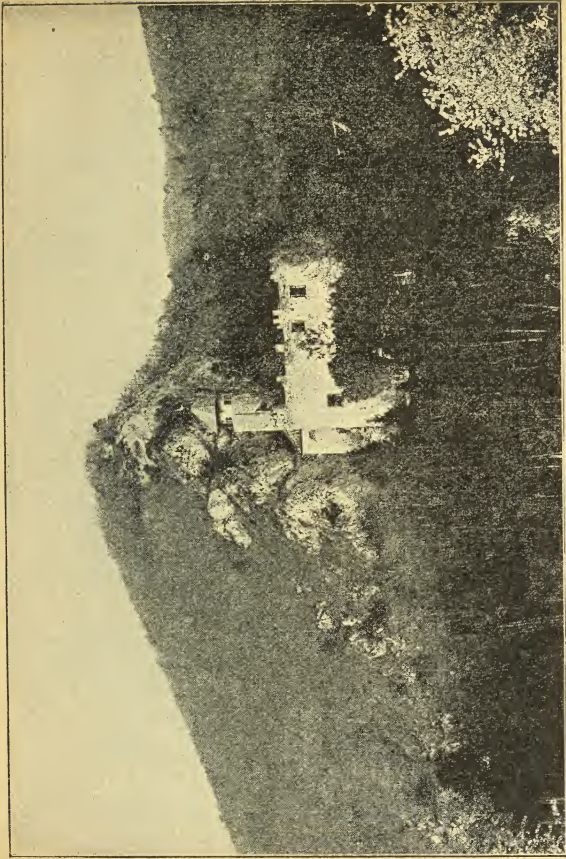
1) Arlesheim and Birseck Castle.

(By the Jura Simplon Ry. to Dornach [Dornachbruck], 20 minutes; by cab, 1 hour).

From *Dornachbruck*, a considerable group of houses on the Birs, forming part of the village of Dornach, situated on a hill more to the south-east (famous for a battle fought in 1499, during the Suabian war, when 6000 confederates defeated 15000 of the enemy under Count Fürstenberg), we have a pleasant walk of 20 minutes to **Arlesheim** (1130 ft.) in Basle-Country, an interesting town, beautifully situated (*Ochsen. Rössli*). The church is a stately edifice with two noble towers; the houses are well built, and there are fine orchards and vineyards. Large silk-mills. From 1678 to 1792, seat of the cathedral chapter of Basle.

2) **Ruins of Birseck Castle** (see p. 57), situated on a lofty, isolated rock at the entrance of a side-valley. We ascend from the gardener's house at the corner of the valley, 8 minutes' walk from the place where the guide with the keys is to be found

The castle formerly belonged to the bishops of Basle; it was destroyed by the great earthquake in 1356, but rebuilt in the fifteenth century by Bishop Frederic *zu Rhin*; until 1792, seat of the episcopal bailiffs, then taken and burnt by the French. Now it belongs to Mr. Alioth of Arlesheim. — At the end of the last century (1786) the well-known and celebrated *English Garden* was laid out around the castle and completed under the



Ruins of Birseck Castle.

care of the consort of the last bailiff, *Balbina of Andlau*, and of her friend the canon, Henry of Liegerts. Visited by people from far and near. Laid waste during the wars of the French Revolution, but restored in 1812 by the Baden Minister, *Freiherr von Andlau*. Lately embellished with water-works, etc.

Sights of the Park and Castle: gate in the rock, hermitage with figure of hermit, chapel, cottage (seemingly a pile of wood), — fine view downwards; chapel of the castle, knights' hall, *Belvedere* on the round tower, pavilion with thatched roof several grottos (illuminated), monument of the poet Delille, etc.

In the neighbourhood, at about 20 minutes' walk northwards, we see the ruins of *Reichenstein Castle*. In half an hour we reach **Münchenstein**; slight remains of the castle, destroyed in 1798, (*Rössli*). We may return by train, or on foot (4 miles).

2) **Health-Resorts, Bienenberg and Schauenburg** (with fine Ruins):

By Central Railway either to *Liestal* or to *Nieder-Schönthal* (and Frenkendorf) or to *Pratteln*, and then on foot either via *Bienenberg* to *Schauenburg*, or *vice versa*, to the station. Time: according to the train, 20–30 minutes. By carriage, an hour and a half.

From the Central Station we pass *Muttenz Station* and the Hard Forest to *Pratteln Station*. Here there is an old *Castle* of the Lords of Eptingen, now an almshouse. In 1444 the confederates here defeated the vanguard of the Armagnacs.

From here there is a way leading to the ruins of *Schauenburg*, from which we descend to the Health-Resort *Schauenburg*, and from there take the road to *Bienenberg*.

Nieder-Schönthal Station; here we have groups of houses (factories) amid pleasant, fertile surroundings. Abundance of fruit-trees. To the *right*, on the vine covered hill, we see at 5 minutes' distance **Frenkendorf** (1115 ft.) with well-built houses (*Savage Inn*, *Lion Inn*), from which an excellent road leads to the Health-Resort *Schauenburg* (3 miles). In the neighbourhood is **Füllinsdorf** where many petrified fishes and gigantic lizard-like animals are found. A fine country for fruit of all kinds.

As we pass on, we see from the train, the Cantonal Prison, Lunatic-Asylum, and Hospital, and arrive at **Liestal**, the capital of *Basle-Country* (1033 ft.) with about 5000 inhabitants. (*Falcon Hotel* with garden, *Schlüssel*, *Engel*, *Sonne*). Parish church (in all, three churches), government buildings, schools, barracks, head-quarters of the Swiss engineer corps. In the town-hall the drinking cup of Charles the Bold is preserved. Monuments to Kletterer and Herwegh. A pleasant walk of 20 minutes into the *Oristhal* brings us to the beautifully situated *Orishof*; interesting establishment for pisciculture; restaurant with fine garden.

From *Liestal* we reach **Bienenberg** in half an hour. Health-Resort, Baths and *Pension*.

Very large establishment: fine terrace with extensive view of the Black Forest and Basle-Country. Sheltered situation. Walks through the forest.

From here we have two miles to the Health-Resort *Schauenburg*, situated in the heart of a green valley (1595 ft.). Frequent Saline Baths; milk and whey; fine promenades; Post and Telegraph. — Highly recommended.

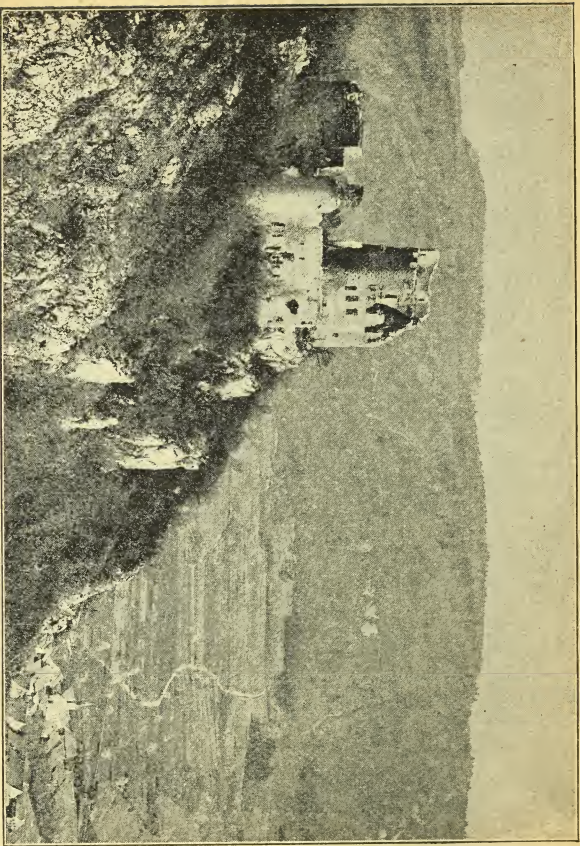
On the heights we see the *Ruins of Schauenburg* (1975 ft.); the castle fell during the earthquake in 1356. *Belvedere* with imposing view. Opposite is the precipitous *Schauenburger Fluh* (2198 ft.), the sides of which are extremely steep, so that to look down makes one giddy. The place has been treated by *James Frey* in his novel, "The Rose of Schauenburg."

The way to *Pratteln* brings us through *Ebnet*. Pedestrians may walk through the wood behind the *Wartenberg* to *Muttenz*, or via *Gempenstollen* to *Arlesheim*, or, turning to the left at *Gempenstollen*, they may go over *Schön matt* and *Gruth* to *Münchenstein*; it is about an hour's walk each way.

3) Ruins of Pfeffingen Castle.

By the Jura-Simplon Railway to *Aesch* in half an hour; from there on foot through the village of *Pfeffingen*, half an hour.

Starting from the *Central Station* we pass *Münchenstein* and *Dornach* (views of the ruins of the



Ruins of Dorneck Castle.

castles of *Reichenstein*, *Birseck*, and *Landskron*); to the *left* we see *Arlesheim*. A little farther on we see the magnificent **Ruins of Dorneck Castle**, beautifully situated; above them the lofty *Gempensfluh* (2509 ft.). The round bulwarks of the castle date from the seventeenth century. *Splendid view*.

The castle was built at a very early period. In 1400 it was in the hands of Landricus, bishop of Basle. Later on it became the property of the *Counts of Thierstein*, and afterwards of the *Effringer* family in Basle, then of *Solothurn*. During the Suabian war the castle was bravely defended by *Benjamin Hugi* against the Count of Fürstenberg. As seat of the bailiffs of Solothurn it was taken by the French, and afterwards destroyed by the peasantry in 1798.

The Church of **Dornach** contains the remains of the celebrated mathematician, *Maupertuis* who died in 1759 in the house of Daniel Bernoulli in Basle (monument). Between *Dornach* and *Arlesheim* the *decisive battle* of the Suabian war was fought on the 22nd of July 1799. In the neighbourhood, petrifications and very old graves. — From the lofty precipice of *Schartenfluh* a splendid view is to be had.

From **Aesch** (*Bull Inn*) with its little castle we mount to the village of *Pfeffingen*. To the *right* we have the valley of the *Klus* with the ruins of *Münchsberg*, *Klus* and *Tschepperlein*; to the *left* in the valley, on the other side of the *Birs*, we see the old, but still well preserved ruins of *Angenstein Castle*, very picturesquely situated, like a gate-pillar in the narrow valley. Beneath its rocky foundation is the railway tunnel, the train running here along the river-bank, side by side with the highway.

Pfeffingen Ruins (1840 ft.) are situated high above a mountain gorge near a farm of the same name. Imposing ruins of *Grafenburg Castle*, which partly fell down in 1867. In the foreground we see at the corner of the mountain, on the other side of the valley, a *Pavilion*, from which a fine view is obtained of the valley and the surrounding country. From the ruins we have a bird's-eye view of the Valley of the Rhine and the Black Forest, with many castles and ruins. The builder of this stronghold is

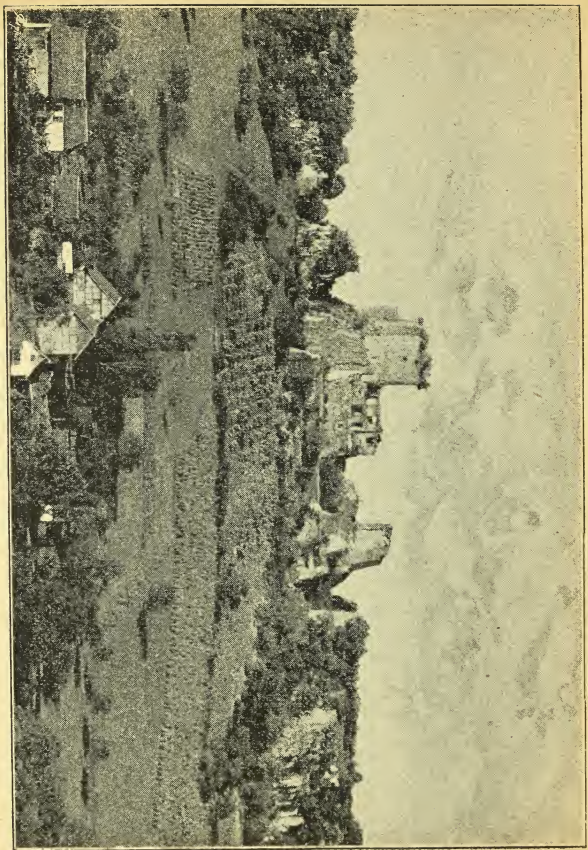


Castle Angenstein.

unknown; the date of its foundation is lost in antiquity. The Emperor Henry II (1010) is said to have made a present of it to the church of Basle. Afterwards it became a feudal tenure of the *Counts of Thierstein*, who had here to experience the strokes of an adverse destiny. In 1356 the castle was destroyed by the earthquake, but the countess and her infant were miraculously preserved. After its restoration, the castle was repeatedly taken by the men of Basle and Solothurn. On the count's family becoming extinct in 1519, Basle wished to get possession of the castle and earldom, but had to give way at the instance of the Federal government. The castle then became the seat of an episcopal bailiff, and remained so till the middle of the last century, when it was abandoned, and fell into ruins.

A steep foot-path on the southern mountain-side leads abruptly through the wood down to the *main-road*. Between *Aesch* and *Pfeffingen* many interesting petrifications are found in an old stone quarry. Passing *Angenstein-Castle* (boundary of the canton of Berne) we reach *Aesch*, or we may take the pleasant way through the forest to *Grellingen Station*.

4) **Mariastein** and **Landskron**. By the Birsig Valley Railway to Flühen, an hour's ride, starting from Steinenthor Street Station. Passing the *Zoological Gardens* along the Birsig Valley we come first to *Binningen* (*Wild Man*) with a little castle once the residence of the secret anabaptist, *David Joris*, under the name of *Joh. von Brügge*. Next we see *Bottmingen* with an interesting, little castle surrounded by a moat filled with water (Bottminger Castle), Railway Station. Much frequented restaurant. Hydropathic establishment. (Concerts, fishing, rowing, and skating). From here we have a view of the chain of hills called the *Blauen*, and to the right we see the lofty ruins of *Landskron*. — Passing on we come to *Oberwyl* to the right on the side of the hill (Station), and then to *Therwyl*. Pedestrians follow the high-road from *Binningen*, rich in picturesque views, viâ *Biel-Benken* to *Flühen*. (At *Biel-Benken*, *Oser*, the celebrated composer of hymns, was pastor).



Ruins of Landskron.

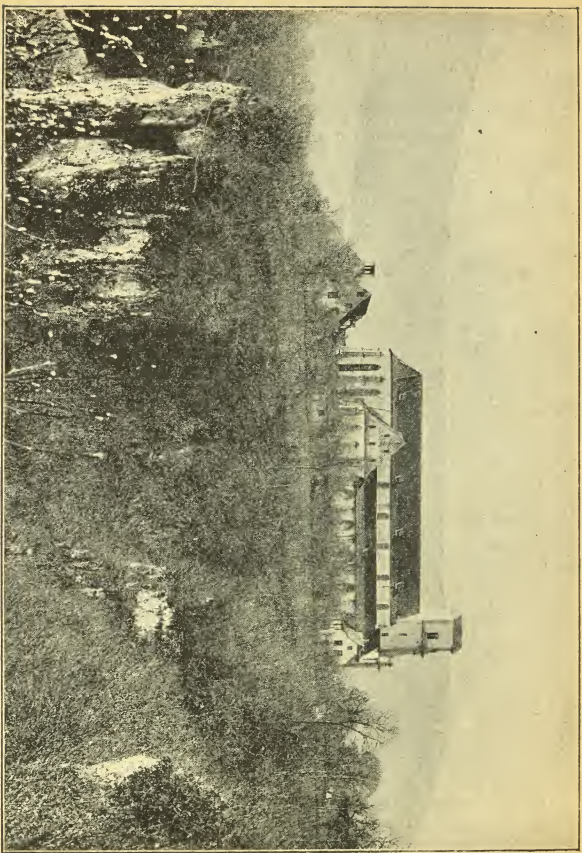
At the foot of the hill we see the Health-Resort, **Ettingen**, and to the *right* Landskron on a conically shaped mountain.

Ettingen with new church-tower, situated in a pleasant fertile district.

Pedestrians may take the new road viâ *Hofstetten* to *Maria-stein*. To the *left* a road branches off leading past the ruins of *Tschepperlein*, *Klus*, and *Mönchsberg*, to *Aesch* and *Pfeffingen* (4 miles). The mineral baths of *Ettingen* are both good and cheap, and are therefore much frequented. Behind the village there is a romantic defile.

From *Ettingen* the train takes us through *Witterswil* and *Bättwil* to the romantically situated village of **Flühen** (Terminus). Here are very good baths. On leaving the station we turn to our *left* and ascend, by a rather steep road, in about half an hour to the extremely interesting *Benedictine Monastery* of **Mariastein** (1686 ft.). Since 1874 this structure, so interesting from an ecclesiastical, historical, and archaeological point of view, has been secularised by the canton of Solothurn. Formerly it was a much frequented monastic college, and is still a favourite place of pilgrimage. The monastery and church (Jesuit style, with low tower) are less interesting. The *Chapel*, however, of Our Lady of the Rock (*Maria im Stein*) is of intense interest. It is in a spacious rocky cavern and contains a miracle-working Statue of the Virgin. Passing on the *left* side of the altar we enter a long corridor with steps, at the end of which we have on our *right* the *Chapel of the Seven Sorrows*. We then descend 54 steps, hewn in the rock, to the chapel with the miraculous statue.

The founder of the first monastic settlement was the Lord of Landenberg; the founder of the monastery was the knight, *Arnold of Rothberg*, burgomaster of Basle. Originally placed under the direction of the *Cloister of St. Augustine* in Basle, it came under the protection of Solothurn in 1515. It was considerably damaged by the French in 1798, but recovered and continued to



Mariastein.

flourish till its secularisation. Close by are two inns, chiefly for pilgrims, *Kreuz* and *Post*.

From here a walk of 25 minutes takes us to the *Ruins of Landskron* (see p. 64), passing on our way over the hill and through a green valley with the hamlet *Tannwald*. *Landskron* was a well-fortified mountain stronghold, with detached works along the mountain ridge. Formerly French, now Alsatian. Picturesque view from the terrace, and from the platform of the tower a magnificent panorama. Well worth visiting. — In 1813 bombarded and taken by the allies. In 1814 razed to the ground. (Summer-Restaurant.)

From Flühen we may return viâ *Hofstetten* and *Ettingen*, and thus enjoy a change of scenery.

5) Establishment for Pisciculture near Hünigen.

By carriage in an hour; by train, or by Tram-Omnibus, to S. Ludwig, and from there on foot in an hour and a quarter; or viâ *Greater Hünigen* and *Neudorf* in two hours and a quarter. An interesting excursion for an afternoon.

The Establishment for Pisciculture near Hünigen is situated in the parish of *Blotzheim* to the north-west of *Neudorf*, between the *Rhine-Rhone Canal* and the former high bank of the Rhine, in a wooded low-lying ground with abundance of water. It occupies a considerable area, and contains most interesting arrangements for every kind of pisciculture. Cross breeding: trials with different sorts; export of eggs and young fish to be placed in the open water. A visit to the numerous covered, and uncovered, tanks and ponds swarming with fish in all stages of growth, cannot but be extremely interesting.

This establishment was founded by Napoleon III; now it belongs to the German government.

The road along the Rhine-Rhone Canal, either in going or returning, is to be recommended.

6) Basle-Augst, Kaiser-Augst, and Rheinfelden.

By the *Bötzberg Railway* to *Pratteln* or *Augst Station*. On foot to *Augst* and *Rheinfelden* in an hour and three quarters; return by the German line. An excursion of half a day.

We alight at *Pratteln*, to the left reach *Basle-Augst*, situated on the site of the Roman town of *Augusta Rauracorum*. On the left bank of the *Ergolz*, near the bridge, several fragments of pillars have been partly laid bare by the recent excavations. Fine remains of an old Roman theatre ('to the nine towers'). On the so-called *Schönbühl-Heidenloch* we see the ruins of a temple and aqueduct. Here and there we see shafts of columns and pieces of the walls. On the other side of *Violenbach*, the so-called *Cästelen*, most probably the old *Castrum*.

In **Kaiser-Augst** we find remains of Roman ramparts from a later encampment on the Rhine. Many smaller objects dating from the Roman occupation.

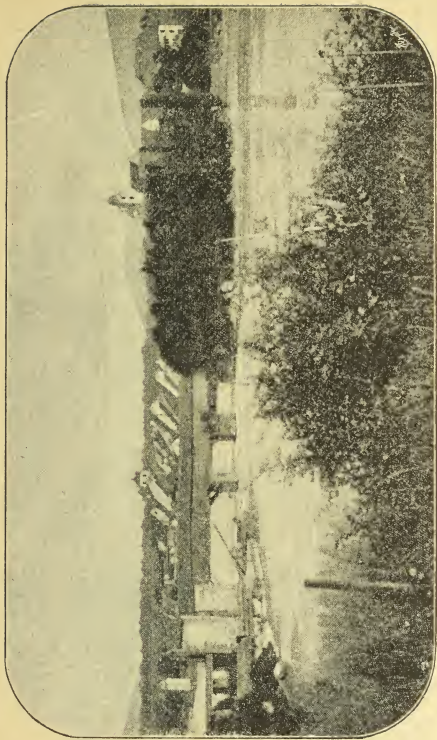
Rheinfelden (860 ft.) on the Rhine with about 2500 inhabitants.

Crown Hotel (*Krone*) with *Saline Baths*: *Hôtel des Salines*, *Schützen*, *Engel*; *Brewery zum Salmen* (*Salmenstübli*); *Schiff*. Parish Church: Town-Hall with stained-glass pictures; collection of Natural Curiosities and Antiquities in the school-buildings. In the Rhine we see an island of rock ("Stein") on which the strong castle of the count of Rheinfelden once stood; now a pleasure ground. Below the bridge there is a whirlpool, and also above the bridge ("Höllenhacken" and "Gewild"). On the Baden side of the river is the *Hotel Bellevue* near the station. (*Saline Baths*.)

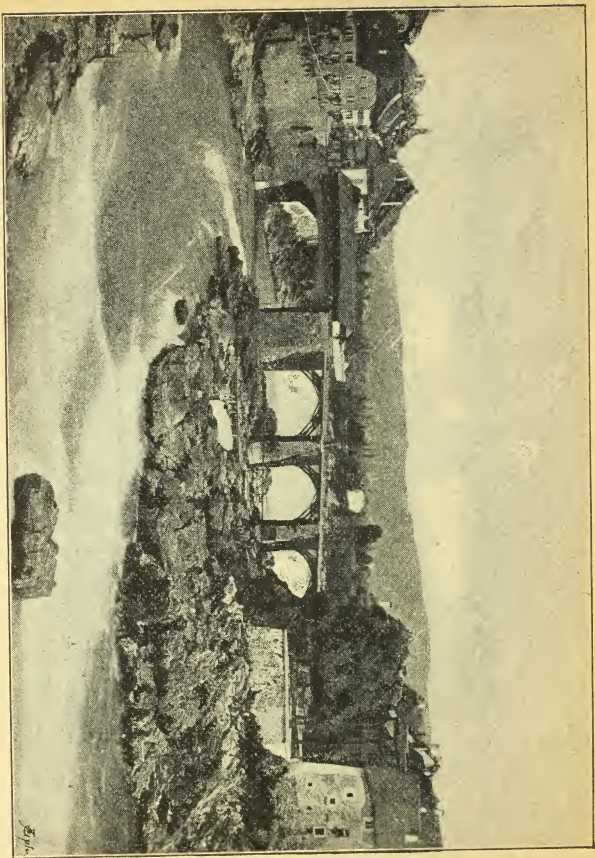
In the neighbourhood are the salines of *Rheinfelden* and *Ryburg*. At *Riedmatt* above *Beuggen* there is a cavern called the *Tschamberloch*, now easily accessible. Admission: 2 francs (one mark and sixty pfennings) for one person; for every additional person of a company: 50 cts. (40 pf.)

7) **Laufenburg**. By the *Baden Railway* there and back in half a day, or a day; may easily be connected with a tour into the *Hauensteiner Murg*.

Laufenburg (978 ft) Greater *Laufenburg* (*Gross-Laufenburg*) on the left bank of the Rhine, is Swiss; Lesser *Laufenburg* (*Klein-Laufenburg*) on the right



Rheinfelden.



Laufenburg.

bank, is German. (*Badhotel, Adler, Meerfräulein*, etc.); whirlpools in the river, impassable with boats.

Hidden in the midst of the raging, foaming current is the so-called *Laufenstein*, with a record of the lowest water-marks. Extensive salmon fishery.

Church with old tombstones. Ruins of *Habsburg-Laufenburg Castle*, also called the *Stork's Nest*. On the opposite bank is the old castle of *Oftringen*.

9) **Ruins of Froburg** in the canton of Solothurn.
Health-Resort Froburg.

By *Central Railway* to *Läufelfingen*, and then on foot in an hour and a quarter. Tour for one day.

From the *Central Station* by railway via *Liestal* to *Läufelfingen* (2007 ft.); village with very old parish church; above on the wooded mountain are the ruins of *Homburg (Neuhomburg) (Sonne; Refreshment Rooms* at the Station). Carriages may be had to the *Froburg*.

From *Läufelfingen* we walk about a mile along the *Hauensteiner Road*, then turning to the left we come by a side-path to **Wysen**, a village in the canton of Solothurn, lying in a mountain valley. From here the way leads to the stately **Froburg Hotel**, built in 1854. (Bernese style.) A favourite Health-Resort with abundance of *milk* and *whey*, and also much frequented on account of the *charming panoramic view*.

From here we arrive in a quarter of an hour at *Fort Froburg*, built on the top of a steep hill; but of this mountain fortress, one of the oldest in Switzerland, only a few fragments remain, it having been destroyed by the earthquake in 1356. From here we enjoy one of the *most extensive* views of the entire northern Jura; we see the tops of the Alps, from the *Glärnisch* to the *Diablerets*, in their whole extent, and at the same time, the *Vosges, Alsace, Breisgau*, and the *Black Forest*. Close by is another point from which a

fine view is obtained of *Olten, Aarburg, Sälischlössli, the meanderings of the Aar*, etc.

The counts of Frohburg once belonged to the oldest and mightiest families of the districts called *Buchgau* and *Sissgau*; they became, however, afterwards poor, and the last count died as a prebendary in *Zofingen*.

9) **Wysenberg in Basle-Country.** By the central Railway to *Sommerau*; and from there on foot in an hour and three quarters viâ *Ramsach Baths*.

Leaving the train at *Läufelfingen* or at *Sommerau* (isolated situation), we pass through **Rümlingen** and **Häufelfingen** (1784 ft.) at the foot of the *Wysenberg* (of geological interest as possessing *granular iron ore* and *cornelian stone*) and arrive at *Ramsach Baths*. The hotel is sheltered by the wooded sides of the *Wysenberg* (2 miles from *Läufelfingen*). Here are good *mineral, salt, herbal, and steel baths*, which are much visited. — We may also ascend the *Wysenberg* (3300 ft.); signal on the top.

10) **Waldenburg, Langenbruck, Fridau.**

Return Tickets: Basle, Liestal, Waldenburg, Egerkingen, Olten, Basle, available for three days. One day's excursion.

By the *Central Railway to Liestal*, from there by the *Waldenburg Ry.* (narrow guage) along the *Frenken-thal* to *Waldenburg* (1748 ft.), a small town in a narrow, rocky valley at the foot of the *Rehag*, on the western summit of which the *Castle of Waldenburg* formerly stood; destroyed 1798. (*Löwe, Schlüssel*.) Near the *Münsterli* there is a waterfall, 79 feet high. Smaller Roman antiquities. Watch factory.

The *Upper Hauenstein Road* makes great windings in the ascent (old road shorter), so that we require an hour to reach **Langenbruck** (2355 ft.) in beautiful green surroundings (*Kurhaus, Ochsen, Bären*): Well frequented Health-Resort and tourist station. In the neighbourhood is the cloister of *Schönthal* (20 minutes' walk), with very ancient church.

From *Langenbruck* we come viâ *Holderbank* and the *Ruins of All-Bechburg* to **Balsthal** (1600 ft.) in an hour and a quarter; in the neighbourhood, waterfall of the *Steinbach*. *Balsthal* is a thriving town (*Rössle, Kreuz*).

From here we pass through the interesting mountain-pass **Klus**, formerly a strongly fortified defile, with the romantically situated castles of **Falkenstein** and *Neu-Bechburg* to **Oensingen** and the railway station.

The Lords of Falkenstein, who in the thirteenth century were prosperous and possessed of great influence, being even honoured with the title of *Counts of Buchsgau*, lost their rank and reputation through unequal marriages and through robberies. Thomas of *Falkenstein* was dishonoured by his share in the night-butchery at Brugg in 1444. The family became extinct 1559.

Passing through **Bärenwyl** and the *Egerkingen-Fluh* (*Nack*), we come to the Health-Resort **Fridau** (45 minutes' walk), situated on a projecting point of the southern mountain side; *magnificent, wonderful view* of the whole of Central Switzerland and the Alpine Chain.

Half an hour's walk brings us from here to *Egerkingen*, thence, viâ *Olten* and through the *Hauenstein Tunnel*, back to *Liestal*.

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Visitors may also make a great many excursions of the most varied nature and the greatest natural beauty to places on the German side of the Rhine, to the pleasant Margravian land, to the fertile Rhine district, and in particular to the charming valleys of the *Kander*, *Wiese*, and *Wehra*, and the lofty spurs of the south-western part of the Black Forest.

11) **Ruins of Röteln Castle in the Valley of the Wiese** (*Wiesenthal*).

By carriage half a day's trip. By *Baden Railway* to *Haltlingen* in 13 minutes. From there on foot viâ *Oetlingen* and the *Thumringer Hill* to *Rötler Church* and *Röteln* in an hour and a

quarter. Return by *Wiesenthal Railway* from *Lörrach*, or on foot viâ *Tülingen*, *Weil* and the *Alder Park*.

Leaving the *Baden Station* we arrive at *Haltingen*, a large village in the old *Margravian Hachberg-Sausenberg* district at the foot of beautiful, vine-clad hills, on the top of which we find the village of *Oetlingen* with a pleasant view. Castle of *Oetlingen* destroyed by the French 1678; rebuilt by the Margrave Frederic V and called *Friedlingen*; afterwards gave its name to the battle in the *Käferholz* between the French and the Imperial troops. It was razed in 1753.

From here we have a splendid walk, with magnificent panorama, over the heights and down the slope to *Rötler Church*. The old church (built 1401) is surrounded by a group of houses; some old tombstones. — In 20 minutes we reach *Röteln Castle* (1368 ft.) celebrated by the muse of *Hebel*.

Passing through the lower, ivy-covered gate in the outer castle (where we get the keys), we inspect the remains of the castle with its ramparts at our ease. The ruins date from 1678 when the castle was blown up by the French. From the platform on the upper tower of the inner castle we have a fine view of the *Valley of the Wiese*, the *Black Forest*, the *Jura*, the *Vosges*, and the *Alps*. Fine lime-trees, pines, and shrubbery shade the castle-yard and the adjoining walks.

The origin of the castle lies in obscurity. From the ninth century it was the property of the *Lords of Röteln*. On their becoming extinct (1315) it went to their heirs, the *Lords of Sausenberg*, who enlarged the castle (1488), and raised the village to the dignity of a market-town. On the death of the last *Lord of Sausenberg*, *Count Philip zu Welch-Neuenburg*, the castle and estate fell into the hands of the Margraves of *Baden-Hachberg*, who appointed a bailiff over the whole. During the so-called *Bauernkrieg* and the *Thirty Years War* the castle was taken; it fell into the hands of the French in 1678, and again in 1702, when the entire place, with the exception of the church and a few houses, was razed to the ground.

From the castle we come to *Lörrach*, a busy, commercial town (seat of the local government) with 8,500 inhabitants. Beautiful surroundings. (*Hirsch*, excellent; *Sonne*, *Krone*, *Adler*; *Restaurant* at the

Station). The village of *Haagen* (Ry. Station) is quite near. (*Krone* and *Wiese*).

12) *St. Chrischona's Church* (1726 ft.).

By carriage viâ *Riehen* and *Bettingen* in two hours. On foot viâ *Grenzacherhorn*, or viâ *Bettingen*, or by railway to *Riehen* and from there on foot to the top and back, partly in the shade of the wood, in three quarters of an hour from *Riehen* to the top; viâ *Grenzacherhorn*, an hour and three quarters.

St. Chrischona's Church, with *Missionary Institute* belonging to the *Missionary Society of Basle*, magnificently situated on the watershed of the *Dinkelberg*. Formerly celebrated as a place of pilgrimage; most probably at one time a heathen place of worship. From the terrace, which is surrounded by a wall and furnished with a disc giving the names and directions of the different mountains, etc., we have a *magnificent* view of the *Alpine World*, ending on the south-east and south with a glorious panorama of the *Alpine* chain from the *Säntis* to the *Jungfrau*.

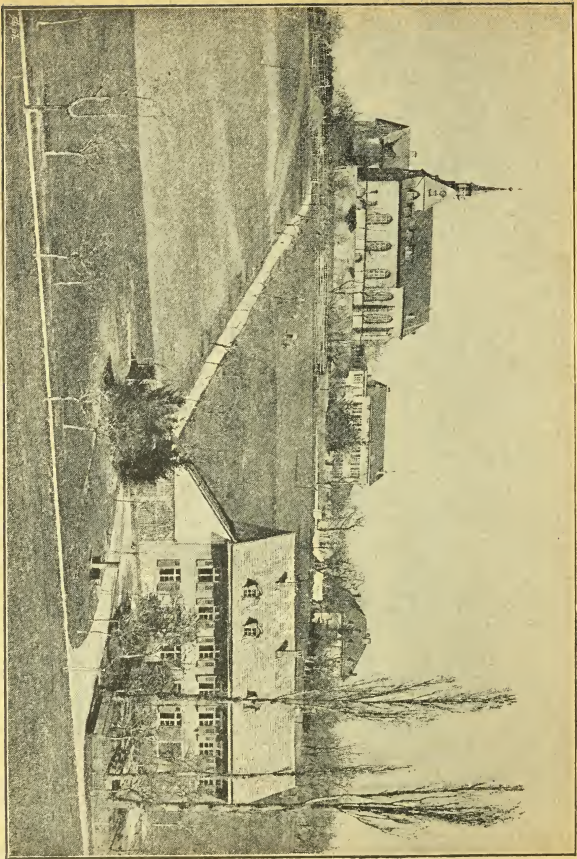
In the vestry of the Church (Gothic with Romanesque additions) we find a collection of implements, instruments, etc. from foreign parts, where these future missionaries are to work for the conversion of the heathen.

During the *Thirty Years' War*, pillaged and demolished by the Swedes. According to the legend, *three* of the eleven thousand virgins who went to Rome with *St. Ursula*, landed at *Wyhlen*. These three, *St. Chrischona*, *St. Ottilia* and *St. Margaret* separated and vowed to build temples on the neighbouring heights, from which they could make signs to each other by fires. *St. Chrischona* went up to the top of the *Dinkelberg*, *St. Ottilia* went to *Tülingen*, and *St. Margaret* to *Basle*. Their little churches are still standing to this day.

The way back viâ *Inzlingen* (Lower-) and *Riehen* may also be recommended.

13) *Isteiner Klotz*. By carriage in an hour and a half; by the *Baden Railway* to *Istein*, half an hour; or to *Efringen*, 25 minutes, from there on foot, half an hour.

Leaving the *Baden Station* we pass *Leopoldshöhe*, *Haltingen*, *Eimeldingen*, and arrive at *Istein*. From



St. Chrischona's Church.

here we walk through a country full of beautiful vineyards to

Isteiner Klotz (1145 ft.). We ascend a steep rock rising above the river-bed (now not the principal arm). The path leads along the face of the precipice, showing excavations, grottos, projections, chapels, and ruins: a surprisingly picturesque spectacle. Here we see a niche with a group representing Christ and his disciples in Gethsemane; there, at the foot of the precipice, lies the churchyard where the dead bodies cast ashore by the river are buried. A little farther we see *Veit's Chapel* and a small bridge 30 ft. above the river-bank. The foot path leads into the white lime-rock to the *lower-ruin* and cross, and then to the *upper ruin* with half-open pavilion and benches. Historical memorial tablet; splendid view of the broad Rhine valley and the islands in the river, and of *Werder, Wasgau, Sündgau, Jura*, and *Black Forest*. Ruins of *Istein Castle*, destroyed by the men of Basle (1411); the square stones were brought to Basle, and with them the *Riechen-Gate* was built. J. V. Scheffel's Novel; *Hugideo* is a tale of this period. About 150 feet higher up we reach the 'signal' (1145 ft.).

In the village of *Istein (Schlüssel*, good wine from the neighbourhood) we find the Church surrounded with strong walls; country-seat of the Lord of Freystett.

14) **Circular Tour** viâ *Grenzach, Wyhlen, Herthen, Degerfelden, Hagenbacher-Hof, Inzlingen*, and *Riechen*, by carriage in four hours; a very agreeable drive round the western, level base of the *Dinkelberg*, through a fertile and *ever changing* country with fine perspectives and views. Can be strongly recommended.

15) **Gnome's Cave** (*Erdmannshöhle*) near Hasel and **Lake of Säckingen**, (*Säckinger-See*).

By *Wiesenthal Ry.* to *Schopfheim* (three quarters of an hour); from here by *carriage* or on foot, or by the new strategic railway to *Hasel* (5 miles). From the Cave on foot to *Wehr* (2 miles). From *Wehr* to *Brennet* (4 miles), then on foot through *Waldsthal* to the *Lake of Säckingen* (2 miles); from there on foot to *Säckingen* (Railway-Station). A trip for a whole day.

Leaving the *Baden Station* we pass through the pleasant *Valley of the Wiese* (*Wiesenthal*), rich in varying scenery, and arrive at *Schopfheim*, (*Pflug*, recommended; *Drei Könige*, good; *Krone*; *Refreshment Rooms* at the Station). A rather important little town

with many industrial establishments. Close to the Station we see *Hebel's Hill*, from which we have a charming view of the valley at the back. The hill is adorned with a pleasure ground and a bust of the poet. From here to **Eichen** near the *Lake of Eichen* (1520 ft.), which is filled with water only at certain times, and then to **Hasel** (*Erdmannshöhle*, where guides are to be had), from which a five minutes' walk brings us to the famous Cave.

Gnome's Cave (*Erdmanns* or *HaslerHöhle*), 1215 ft. above the sea at the mouth; leads us into the interior of a mountain of conchoidal lime. The Cave is of great extent with fan-shaped diverging walks, subterraneous rivulet and water basins, and magnificently formed stalactites. Well worth a visit. Overalls and hoods necessary to protect the clothes. These, as well as torches of beech-wood, supplied by the guide. Admission: one mark and a half for one person; for two persons, 2 marks; for each additional person, half a mark.

On entering we find ourselves in the old (outer) Cave with large spaces (flat-roofed cave, "*Great Temple*") and entrance to the side-caves: a) *Long Cave* with "*Royal Tomb*" (finest part) and "*Knights' Hall*". b) *Lower Cave* with rivulet and sounding stalactical columns, "*Organ Pipes*". c) *Upper Cavern* with so-called "*Lake*". In all there are different stalactical formations with different names. According to the Legend the Cavern was once inhabited by *Gnomes*. Description by S. *Pletscher* with plan (*Die Erdmannshöhle bei Hasel*), to be had of the guide. From here we pass on to

Wehr (*Adler, Krone*). Near by we see the *Ruins of Werrach* and on a lofty mountain projection the *Ruins of Bärenfels*. From here we walk through the straggling village of *Oeffingen* to *Brennet*, — Railway-Station (*Wehrthal, Krone*), and from *Brennet* through a pleasant wood to the *Lake of Säcking* (2 miles).

Lake of Säcking, also called *Scheffel's Lake*, *Black Lake*, or *Mountain Lake*, (1250 ft.), 2 miles from *Säcking*, enclosed by a belt of rock and a pine forest. Fed by the *Heidenwuh*. *Refreshments* to be had. Pretty group of little block-houses, pleasure boats, small steamer, etc. Charming forest idyl. Opposite we see, on the face of a rock, the inscription: *Dem Dichter Dr. Jos. Victor Scheffel, die Stadt Säcking* (Dedicated to the Poet, Dr. Jos. Victor Scheffel by the Town of Säcking). In Scheffel's

Trumpeter of Säckingen we find the beautiful episode of "The Ride to the Mountain Lake", a graceful and enthusiastic description of the splendid scenery.

16) Health-Resort Schweigmatt.

By *Wiesenthal Railway* to *Hausen-Raitbach* (an hour and a quarter). *Hausen* was the home of the Allemannian Poet, *John Peter Hebel*. Memorial tablet and bust. From here by carriage in 45 minutes, on a good road, to the Health-Resort *Schweigmatt*, situated at the edge of the forest, on the southern slope of the *Hohe Mohr* (2624 ft.). A splendid view of the enchantingly beautiful landscape; wonderful view of the *Jura*, the *Vosges*, and the Bernese Alps. Meteorological station. Hunting and fishing. During summer very agreeable and invigorating resort. Guests most carefully attended to. We may return by *Strategic Railway* Schopfheim - Säckingen viâ *Rheinfelden* to Basle, or we may extend our trip to the end of the Valley of the Wiese (with the lofty *Belchen* and *Feldberg*) by the new light railway Zell-Schönau-Todtnau. Circular Tour requiring a whole day.

17) Badenweiler. (Health-Resort).

By Baden Railway to Mülheim. Diligence to Badenweiler, 50 minutes, or by carriage there and back to the station, then to Basle by train. One day's excursion.

Leaving *Mülheim Station* we pass through *Mülheim*, *Niederweiler*, and *Oberweiler* and arrive at *Badenweiler* (1384 ft.). Magnificent situation. (*Römerbad*, *Hotel Sommer*). Much frequented. *Health-Resort with baths and every comfort*. Here are remains of the old *Roman Baths*. From the Castle there is a *very fine* view, and a *still finer one* from the top of the *Blauen*, or from *Bürgeln Castle*.

18) Circular Tour viâ *Steinen* and *Kandern*, by carriage; or by *Wiesenthal Railway* to *Steinen*, from there on foot (or by carriage) to *Kandern*, and from

there by the new *Kandern* Railway to Haltingen, and then by train to Basle. One day's tour.

At Steinen the fine *Kandern* road joins the *Valley of the Wiese*. Passing the former *Cloister of Weitenau* (built by St. Blasien 1168) we reach *Schlächtenhaus* in an hour. From here to the *Scheideck* we require another hour. Watershed: garden-like plantations. Here General Gagern fell (1848) in a battle with the volunteer corps. From here we reach *Kandern* in an hour and a quarter.

Kandern (1160 ft.) pretty little town with wooded environs, surrounded by mountains. (*Ochs, Krone, Löwe*, etc.) Important industries (potteries). The once extensive iron-works have been closed. From here by train viâ *Haltingen* to Basle. By *carriage* this is a most stimulating and pleasant drive, full of ever varying beauties.

19) **The Falls of the Rhine** (*Rheinfall*) near *Schaffhausen*.

By *Baden Railway* to *Neuhausen* and back.

Leaving the *Baden Station* we arrive viâ *Waldshut* at *Neuhausen* (Hotels: *Schweizerhof, Bellevue, Rheinfall*). From the station we walk to the *Falls* and the little *Castle of Worth*, where we are ferried over to *Laufen Castle*, and view the *Falls* at the *Känzeli*, and the *Fischenz*, both most interesting points. Visitors should cross to the middle rock, and ascend it.

Illustrated description of the Falls by *S. Pletscher*. « *The Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen* ».

We should also recommend excursions to the romantic *Valley of the Wehra* and to *Todtmoos*, to the picturesque *Valleys of the Murg, Alb, and Schlücht*, to the *Valley of the Birs*, and to the wild *Valley of the Münster*, called the « *Valley of glorious Terrors* », etc.

In the *Jura*, especially, many other interesting points may be found, suitable for excursions, but the

pleasure of finding them we must leave to the tourist, as we are obliged to stop here.

Appendix.

Places of Amusement.

City Theatre: Dramatic and Operatic Performances, usually five times a week, from the end of September till the beginning of April.

Music Hall: Classical Evening Concerts and Musical Evening Entertainments, generally on Sundays, during the winter months.

Summer Casino: Evening Concerts by the Orchestra of the Basle Musical Association, four times a week, from 15th May till 15th September; Sundays from 6—10 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 7. 30—10 p. m. Electric illumination of the garden. Admission: 50 cts.

Summer Theatre in Flora-Garden (38 Clarastrasse): Representations daily from middle of May till end of September (in a roofed hall).

Zoological Gardens, Alder Park, Bavarian Beer-Saloon, Bühler's Beer-Garden, Schützengarten, Cardinal-Hall, Burgtogtei-Hall, St. Clara Beer-Garden: Musical Entertainments (see advts. in the daily papers). Evening Concerts also given in different Beer-Saloons and *Cafés* (see *List of Amusements* in the "National-Zeitung").

Consulates.

German Empire: Consul, Herr von Saldern, Leg.-Rat, 72 Güterstrasse.

France: Consul, M. Edouard Audisio, 11 Eulerstrasse.
Italy: Consul, Herr Alb. Ad. Vischer, 5 Rheinsprung.
Belgium: Consul, M. Mathieu Marchal, 11 Wallstrasse.
United States of America: Consul, Mr. L. C. Bryan-
 Atwood, 1 Steinenberg.
Republic of Uruguay: Consul, Herr H. Wirz, 11 Elisabethenstrasse.
Nicaragua: Consul, Herr Ed. Lebert-Fries, 10 Leonhardsgraben.

Divine Services.

Protestant Established Church.

Divine Service on Sundays at 9 a. m. in the following churches:
 The Cathedral, St. Peter's, St. Leonhard's, St. Theodore's,
 St. James's, Hospital Church, French Church (Holbein-Square).

Catholic Established Church (*Old Catholic*).

Divine Service (Mass in German) on Sundays at 9 a. m. in the
Predigerkirche (Dominican Church). Children's Service at 11 a. m.

Roman Catholic Church.

Divine Service as follows:

St. Clara's (Lesser Basle), on Sundays at 5.30, 6, and 6.30 a. m.
 Early Mass with Sermon at 7.30. High Mass with Sermon
 at 9 a. m. Last Mass and Children's Service at 11 a. m.
St. Mary's (Greater Basle), on Sundays at 5.30 a. m. Early Mass
 with Sermon at 7.30. High Mass with Sermon at 9 a. m.
 Last Service at 11 a. m.

English Service.

(*Blumenrain 8.*)

Divine Service during the summer months on Sunday at
 10.30 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

(*12 Wallstrasse.*)

Divine Service on Sundays at 9 a. m., and 5 p. m.

North-American Evangelical Brotherhood

(*Albrecht Brethren*).

(*8 Spitalstrasse.*)

Apostolical Church (Irvingites).

(*24 Feierabendstrasse.*)

Religious Society of Seventh Day Adventists

(*Sabbatarians*)

(46 & 48 *Weiherweg*.)

Baptist Church (*Anabaptists*).

(141 *Holeestrasse*.)

Salvation Army

(9 *Johanniterstrasse*.)

Jewish Synagogue

(*Leimenstrasse*)

In addition to the above mentioned churches, *Divine Service* is held in St. Martin's, St. Alban's, St. Elizabeth's (see advts. in the papers); in the Lunatic Asylum, the Penitentiary, the Orphanage, the *Vereinshaus*; and in the chapels in the *Engelgasse*, *Vogesenstrasse*, *Klingenthalstrasse*, and *Pfeffingerstrasse*.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

Office of Head Postmaster: Post-office Buildings (first-floor, entrance 12 *Freiestrasse*).

Head Postmaster: John Maurer, Post-office Buildings.

Head Office and Branches open from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sundays the Head Office is open from 9—11 a. m., and from 4—6 p. m.; the Branches at different times.

The Central Telegraph and Telephone Stations in the **Post-office Buildings** are open without interruption day and night.

Letters left till called for can be had only at the Head Office.

Branch Post and Telegraph Office at the Swiss Central Railway Station (to the *right* on leaving the station).

Branch Post and Telegraph Office at the Baden Railway Station (southern building for officials, No. 4.)

Branch Post and Telegraph Office, Spalen (Mostacker).

Branch Post and Telegraph Office, 80 St. Johann-vorstadt.

Branch Post and Telegraph Office, and Telephone Station St. Clara, 1 Rebgasse.

Branch Post and Telegraph Office, St. Alban, 2 Albankirchrain.

In the Branch Offices the telegraph can be used only from 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Rates of Postage for Letters.

Local District: up to 250 grammes, 5 cts.

Switzerland: up to 250 grammes, 10 cts.

Postal Union: for every 15 grammes, 25 cts.

Frontier District: for every 15 grammes, 10 cts.

Post Cards.

For Basle and Switzerland: single, 5 cts.; double, 10 cts.

For Europe and the other countries of the Postal Union: single, 10 cts.; double, 20 cts.

Printed Matter.

Switzerland: up to 50 grammes, 2 cts.

" " 250 " 5 "

" " 500 " 10 "

Postal Union: for every 50 " 5 "

Telegraph.

Switzerland: Primary tax, 30 cts.; then $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per word. If the amount has a fraction of 5 cts, it is made into 5 cts.

Foreign Countries: Primary tax, 50 cts.; then for every word (fractions of 5 cts. reckoned as 5 cts.):

Germany:	Fr. Cts.	North America	Fr. Cts.
(Rate for South and North Germany, Alsace, and Lorraine)	— 10	Portugal	1. 55—2. 15
France	. 10	Roumania	— 27
Italy (Frontier District, 10 cts.)	— 17	Russia (in Europe)	— 44
Austria-Hungary	— 10	Spain	— 22
Tyrol, Lichtenstein and Voralberg	— 07	Turkey (in Europe)	— 48
Belgium	— 19	Egypt	1. 55—2. 05
Great Britain and Ireland	— 29	India	5 - 5. 25
Netherlands	— 19	Singapore	7. 20
		China	8. 75—9. —
		Japan	9. 35
		Australia	11. 40—12. 35
		South America	7. 15—17. 80

Telephone.

For communicating with persons in the city, 10 cts. for every 5 minutes.

For communicating with persons outside the city up to a distance of 50 kilometres, 30 cts. for every 3 minutes; up to a distance of 100 kilometres, 50 cts., and above 100 kilometres, 75 cts. for every 3 minutes.

Farther details regarding the rates for communicating with the different towns will be found in a table published by the General Enquiry Office in Basle.

Cab Fares.

Cab-stands: *In Greater Basle:* Albanthor, Albananlage (Fountain), Centralbahnplatz, Albangraben, Barfüsserplatz, Augarten, Petersgraben, Spalenthor, Steinenberg, Totentanz, Schifflande, Market Square.

In Lesser Basle: Claraplatz, Baden Station.

Fares during the Day.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	1 hr.	every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
1—2 persons	Fr. 0.80	1.40	1.90	2.40	0.50
3—4 " "	1.20	2.10	2.80	3.50	0.70
for a fifth person,					
extra " "	0.40	0.70	1.—	1.30	0.30

For Travellers arriving by train: single fare to the city, 1—2 persons, Fr. 1.20; 3—4 persons, Fr. 1.80; 5 persons, Fr. 2.20. Box, 20 cts.

From one station to the other: 1—2 persons, Fr. 1.50; 3—4 persons, Fr. 2.50; 5 persons, Fr. 3.—. Box, 20 cts.

Two Children under 10 years of age in the company of grown-up persons are reckoned as one person. One Child is free. No tips allowed. The cabman must always be ready to show his watch and his scale of fares when requested.

Regarding Fares during the Night, or outside the City boundaries, or other special circumstances, full information is given in the Regulations sanctioned by the Police Department, which each cabman is bound to keep in his cab.

Basle Electric Tramway.

The road traversed by the Electric Tramway from the Central Railway Station to the Baden Station via Gerbergasse is divided into 4 sections: Central Railway Station-Commercial Bank-Market Square-Clara Square-Baden Station. The fare for one section is 10 cts., for two sections following each other, also 10 cts., and from one station to the other, 20 cts. a person. The tramway leaves each station at intervals of 6 minutes. Time for the journey, 16 minutes.

Besides the Electric Tramway through the town (in the hands of the local government), Tram-Omnibuses run regularly to the neighbouring villages of St. Ludwig, Kleinhüningen, Birsfelden, and Hägenheim.

Basle Business Firms

recommended by the

Basle Hotelkeepers' Association.

Antiquities. *Louis Bihrer*, 74—76 Freiestrasse. Articles in gold, silver, and metal; silk and woollen materials, furniture, china, &c. &c.

Antiquities and Objects of Art. *E. Schneider*, 1 Steinenberg. Largest collection of Antiquities in the city.

Choice collection of all kinds of furniture, time-pieces, tapestry, articles in wrought iron, lanterns, chandeliers, weapons, mirrors, carved frames, musical instruments, drums, articles made of glass, silver plate. Always the most curious and rare articles.

Bank. *Basler Depositenbank*, 5 Aeschenvorstadt. Bonds and Securities taken on deposit and, if desired, attended to. Bonds, shares, etc. bought and sold, and investments effected. Exchange. Letters of Credit.

Baths (first-class). *Charles Kipf, Masseur*, 12 Leonhardstrasse. Warm baths. Turkish baths. Shower Baths. Massage treatment at the baths, or at the patient's residence.

Basle Cab Establishment. *Setteln Brothers*, 15 Davids-gasse. Large selection of vehicles with one or two horses, such as: Breaks, Victorias, Landaus, and Broughams. Cabs, Nos. 1—29: yellow wheels, blue bodies. Oldest furniture-removal business. Member of the International Furniture Removal Company. Telephone 869.

Alte Bayerische Bierhalle (*Bavarian Beer-Saloon*). 1a Steinvorstadt and 23 Steinenberg. Branch Business, Bühler's Beer Garden, large shady garden, 18 Sternengasse; room for 500 persons. Excellent Export Beer (Franciscan Brewery, Munich), and Pilsner Beer (Bürgerbrau); good wine. Peculiarly arranged rooms on the ground-floor and on the first story. Electric light. Humorous painting on the wall (*Munich Kitchen*). See text. p. 39.

Beer Saloon. *Cardinal Brewery*, 36 Freiestrasse. New Buildings. See advt. p. 96.

Bookseller. *R. Reich* (late C. Detloff), 40 Freiestrasse. Rich assortment of choice literature. Maps. Photographs. Tauchnitz Edition. — Shop beautifully got up.

Boots and Shoes. *Adolf Füssy*, 82 Freiestrasse. Largest assortment of all styles of boots and shoes for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's wear, from the cheapest up to the finest. Grand choice in mountain and travelling boots and shoes. English and Russian rubber shoes. Speciality: fine, elegant Parisian and Vienna articles of the newest styles. Repairs promptly and cheaply executed. Fixed prices.

Boots and Shoes. *G. Merk*, 32 Market Square. Speciality; fine hand-made articles for ladies and gentlemen; best materials. Prices moderate. Mountain and travelling shoes; American rubber shoes, fine and light. Repairs executed. First-rate leather-dressing and leather-polish. Special care taken to secure well-fitting articles.

Brush Manufacturer. *L. Kost*, 51 and 101 Freiestrasse. Large assortment of travelling-baskets, and basket and wood-work.

Travelling and toilet articles. Sponges, combs, carpets, door-mats, linoleum, polishing-brushes (Swiss Patent 604), steel-wire brushes, etc. Low prices.

Cab and Carriage Establishment. *Keller Brothers*, 5 Nauenstrasse (Greater Basle), Telephone 523. and 16 Drahtzugstrasse (Lesser Basle) Telephone 621. Enjoys an excellent reputation. Splendid choice in elegant carriages with one or two horses, Landaus, Breaks, Omnibuses, Victorias, and Broughams. Furniture Removal Business (in Switzerland and to foreign countries). Member of the German Furniture Removal Company. Cabs black and light blue.

Champagne. *Blankenhorn & Co.* (Champagne Strub.) *Carte noire*, Sportsman, *Carte blanche*, and *Grand Cremant*. Speciality: *Champagne Suisse* "dry", and Sparkling Swiss "extra dry". Exportation to all countries. Branch Office at St. Ludwig (Alsace).

China and Crystal. *G. Kiefer & Co.*, 23 Freiestrasse and 14 Gerbergasse. English, French, and Bohemian china and crystal. Depot of the Royal Manufactory of Meissen (Saxony). Silver-plated goods. Depot of Christoffle & Cie, Paris. Lamps of every description. Travelling-bags. Articles in leather. Toilet articles. Perfumery. Articles of luxury of all kinds. Toys. Cane furniture for terraces and gardens.

Cigars and Cigarettes. *Max Oettinger*, 12 Eisengasse, near the old (middle) Rhine Bridge. First Class Importation Business. Branches: 76 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, and in St. Ludwig (Alsace). Advt. on last page.

Confectioner. *F. J. Speiser*, 61 Freiestrasse. Finest Basle-Leckerly. Chocolate and Tea *à la tasse*. Ices. Finest Caramels-Chocolate (*à la Boissier*). Refreshments, Bonbons, Liquors, etc.

Confectioner *E. Koch*, 3 Eisengasse, near the old (middle) Rhine Bridge. Greatest assortment in fine bonbons, chocolate, and dessert. Agents "de change et pastilles fédérales", excellent for colds. *Caramels à la menthe* in tin cases. Basle-Leckerly; largest and oldest manufactory in Switzerland.

Crêpe de Santé (Hygienic Crape) and **Hosiery.** *Imhoff zum roten Turm*, 2 Freiestrasse. Depot of the Crape Underclothing made at the Rumpf-Mills (Joint-Stock Co.) in Basle. Ladies' and gentlemen's undershirts, drawers, belts, and travelling-shirts in silk, wool, and cotton, of various qualities. Most elegant and agreeable underclothing for all seasons. Bonnets, knitting yarns. Underclothing in different systems; reform, normal, flannel, and cotton. Gloves, stockings, socks. Fancy articles.

Dentist. *F. Facklam-Chester*, 17 Wallstrasse, near the Central Railway Station. Telephone 1050.

Dispensing Chemist. *A. Büttner* (Huber'sche Apotheke), 2 Eisengasse, near the middle Rhine Bridge. Established 1692. Allopathic and Homeopatic Medicines. Special Remedies. Home and Foreign Specialities. Mineral Waters. Gold Medal, Vienna 1883. Telephone 294.

Embroidery & Linen Articles. *J. Zuberbühler*, 29 Steinenberg, opposite the City Casino. Speciality: Manufacture of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's linen. Complete outfits. Curtain stuffs. Latest and finest hand and machine embroidery. Embroidered ladies' dresses (Factory at Zurzach, Switzerland). Illustrated catalogue *gratis* and post-free.

Flower Shop and Nursery Business. *Emil Müller*, 7 Aeschenvorstadt and St. Albanringweg. Bouquets, flower-baskets, wreaths, etc. Decorations for special occasions.

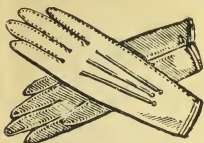
Forwarding Agents. *Danzas & Co.*, 2 Holbeinstrasse. Goods forwarded to all parts of the world. See p. 98.

Furniture Factory. *Charles Zehnle*. 11 Kanonengasse. Largest and best fitted up establishment. Excellently stocked warehouse. Complete arrangements for apartments and villas, offices and hotels. Studio for decorations, models, and drawings. Drawings and estimates may be had.

Gentlemen's Linen. *George Frankenbach*, 42 Aeschenvorstadt. Telephone. Gentlemen's shirts to measure, best Parisian cut. Largest establishment of the kind in the city. Pattern shirts ready to put on within 6 hours. Well assorted stock of ready-made shirts, collars, and cuffs. Normal, reform, and Kneipp underclothing. Underclothing in tricots, merinos, flannel, and hygienic crape. Socks, handkerchiefs, braces. Gentlemen's gloves and cravats.

Gloves. *Mrs. Vogelbach* (successor of J. J. Schaub),

58 Freiestrasse. Oldest and best business in gloves and cravats. Novelties.



Gloves *M. Kofler* (from the Tyrol), 7 Stadthausgasse. Speciality and large assortment in gloves, cravats, braces, and hygienic bedcovers in deerskin.

Hatter. *Jacques Weiss*, 107 Freiestrasse. Large and choice assortment of silk and opera hats; hard and soft felt-hats of all styles. Largest assortment of caps. Specialities. Furs. Repairs executed.

Honey, wholesale and retail, *O. Näf zum Bienenkorb*, 1 Schneidergasse. Finest honey in glasses, or packed in boxes for transportation per post. (Each box contains from 2—10 lbs.) Orders carefully executed. Swiss Herbal Pectoral Honey, best remedy for coughs. Own manufacture.

Jewellery. *Adolf Albert*, 27 Freiestrasse. Goldsmith and Jeweller.

Jewellery. *J. Breisch-David*, 18 Market Lane (Market Square), successor of L. Pigueron. Jewellery. All kinds of gold and silver articles, guaranteed genuine. Low prices.

Magazine zum Wilden Mann, (*formerly Jakob Sutter*), 35 Freiestrasse. Novelties. Advt. p. 99.

Magazin für Luxus- und Kunstgegenstände (*Articles of Luxury and Objects of Art*). *A. Spiess*, 73 Freiestrasse. Articles of luxury. Greatest novelties from London, Paris, and Vienna. During summer in Lucerne opposite *Hôtel National*. Purveyor to several royal courts.

Musicsellers. (*Musical Instruments for sale and on hire*). *Hug Brothers & Co.*, Obere Freiestrasse (1 Kaufhausgasse). Large assortment of German, French,

English, and Italian music; grand pianos, cottage pianos, harmoniums, wind and stringed instruments, mechanical music-boxes of all kinds, &c.

Optician. *G. Iberg*, 60 Freiestrasse. Large stock of optical and mathematical instruments. Finest Aarau drawing-utensils. Photographic apparatus and plates of different systems.

Paper-Hangings. *T. Engeli*, 65 Freiestrasse. Telephone 1069. Paper hangings, curtain-rods, gilt and decorated mouldings, letters for firms, imitation of stained-glass.

Photographic Studio. *C. Ruf*, 20 Steinenthorberg. Telephone 472. Only first-class awards. Possesses the *Gold Medal for Art and Science*.

Provision Merchant (Comestibles). *E. Christen*, 15 Freiestrasse. Speciality: Preserves at invoice-price. See p. 97.

Rubber and Travelling Articles. *L. Wachendorf*, 5 Eisen-gasse, near the old Rhine Bridge. Waterproof rubber and woollen cloaks and coats; best cut and largest choice. Travelling cushions. Bathing apparatus capable of being folded together. Flasks. Tourist's bags. Rubber overshoes, Braces. Speciality: rubber collars, cuffs, *plastrons*. All surgical articles for the sick-room.

Saddler. *C. Dolder*, 20 Aeschenvorstadt. All sorts of travelling articles. Manufacture of bamboo trunks. Riding and driving outfits. Hunting articles. Stable requisites. Travelling-rugs and horse-blankets.

Stationer. *Gonin*, 22 Freiestrasse, near the Head Post-office. Fine assortment of the best stationery, photographs and photogravures. Albums with views. Postcards with views of Basle. Materials for Drawing and Painting. Leather articles. Halma, etc. Games.

Stationer. *J. Spiller*, 4 Streitgasse. Photographs. Albums. Articles for painting, Articles in leather. Finest stationery. Grand choice. Moderate prices.

Tailor. *Victor Settel*, 17 Freiestrasse. Telephone 737. Finest assortment in all sorts of cloth, especially in English novelties. Specialities: Hunting suits, liveries, official coats, tourist's suits, student's jackets, ladies' jackets and cloaks. Made to order on the shortest notice and in the finest style. Suits from Frs. 75 upwards.

Toys. *R. Sandreuter*, 8 Fishmarket. Largest assortment of children's toys. Dolls in Swiss and other costumes, Society games, and games for individual amusement, of all kinds. Lowest prices.

Travelling Articles. *Fritz Imhoff* (formerly Ch. von Chr. Burckhardt), 4 Freiestrasse. Large assortment of travelling articles of all kinds. Hardware. Perfumery. Leather goods. Toilet articles. China. Bronze articles. Objects of Art.

Tools and Household Utensils. *Künze and Schneeberger*, 8—12 Hutgasse. Tools of all kinds. Speciality: American tools. Large stock of fittings for houses and furniture. Weapons and ammunition. Fine pocket-knives. Corkscrews. Berndorfer-Reinnikel Cooking Utensils. Machines for mincing meat, cleaning-knives etc. Stair-rods.

Umbrella-Factory, *Julius Müller*, 85 Freiestrasse, opposite Hug Brothers' Music Shop. Umbrellas and parasols. Novelties. Garden shades. Covering and repairing cheaply and promptly executed.

Watchmaker and Jeweller. *Guggenbühl-Merian*, 70 Freiestrasse, corner of Kaufhausgasse. Largest business of the kind in the city. First-class articles at lowest prices. Rich assortment of the best productions of Swiss watch-manufacture. Sole depot of the

world-renowned watches of Patek, Philipp & Cie, Geneva. Simple and complicated watches, clocks, chains, music-boxes, etc. Written guarantee. Exportation. Lowest prices.


Watchmaker. *R. Laurin*, 105 Obere Freiestrasse, near the Commercial Bank. Enjoys the best reputation. Large assortment of Geneva watches from the best makers. Two years' guarantee. Complicated pieces. Rich choice of simple watches at all prices. Chains, rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings — in gold and silver (guaranteed). Clocks, regulators, time-pieces, alarums, cuckoo-clocks, travelling clocks. Repairs executed. Old watches. gold and silver, taken in exchange, and the highest prices allowed.

Watchmakers and Jewellers. *P. Dietrich and Sons*, watchmakers and goldsmiths, 5 Gerbergasse, near Market Square. Best shop for Geneva watches. Gold and silver articles. *Souvenirs de Bâle*. Excellently arranged workshop for new articles and repairs. Speciality: Manufacture of gold rings. Stock of genuine stones and pearls. First-class articles at moderate prices.

Wood Carvings and Earthen Ware from Thoune. *M. Willar's successor, Au bon Marché*, 11 Freiestrasse. Large assortment of jewellery. Minerals from the Alps. Swiss artistic pottery; all sorts of novelties. Travelling articles. Articles in morocco, wood carvings from the Bernese Oberland.

Wood Carvings, Bernese Cottages, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles. *D. Mæder*, Obere Freiestrasse, corner of Bäumleingasse. Largest assortment in the city, at lowest prices. Fine choice in combs, brushes, sponges, cravats, braces, leather articles. Always the latest novelties in toilet articles for ladies. Telephone 1078.

Wines. *V. Haller & Sons*, 23 Engelgasse. Largest stock of guaranteed genuine pure wines from Vaud, Valais, Schaffhausen, Karthaus, the Margravian land, Alsace, France, Tyrol, Palatinate, Hungary, and Spain. Every lover of good wine is kindly invited to convince himself of the genuineness and extent of the stock. Telephone 685.



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